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The New-York Times.

VOL. XII---NO. 3539. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Resignation of Major-General Burnside.

Major-General Hooker Appointed as His Successor.

Gens. Sumner and Franklin Relieved of their Commands.

Gen. Burnside's Parting Address to the Army.

The General and His Staff Coming to New-York.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Jan. 26.

This morning, Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Maj.-Gen. JOS. HOOKER, who came to the headquarters of the camp for that purpose.

As soon as the change became known throughout the army, a considerable number of the superior officers called on Gen. BURNSIDE, and took their parting leave of him with many regrets.

The following is the address of Gen. BURNSIDE to the army:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, nor any considerable advancement of our line, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skillful General, who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and cooperation, and you will deserve success.

Your General, in taking an affectionate leave of the army from which he separates with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and tried associates of the Ninth Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Acting Adjutant-General.

It is understood that Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN and Maj.-Gen. SUMNER have been relieved of their commands, the right and left Grand Divisions of the Army of the Potomac; but the news of their successors has not yet been divulged, nor is it known who have been appointed to take their places.

Gen. BURNSIDE, with most of his late Staff, has been allowed thirty days' leave of absence. They go to New-York.

The weather is warm and pleasant.

The mud is fast drying up.

WHEN GEN. BURNSIDE RESIGNED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

On Saturday morning Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, at his own request, was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

President LINCOLN, almost immediately afterward, conferred the chief command of that army on Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

Gen. BURNSIDE has made arrangements to be in New-York early this week.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Gen BURNSIDE was yesterday relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. HOOKER appointed in his place. It is understood that Gen. BURNSIDE declined to continue any longer in that position unless he could take such measures as he deemed necessary to secure the cordial coöperation of his subordinate officers in the execution of his plans, and this the President was unwilling to grant. It is further understood that Gens. SUMNER and FRANKLIN have been relieved of their commands, and ordered to report to Headquarters at Washington. This was at their own request.

Gen. BURNSIDE turned over the command to Gen. HOOKER to-day, and is at Willard's Hotel.

Gen. COUCH succeeds SUMNER, and W. F. SMITH succeeds FRANKLIN.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S farewell order is a model of devoted patriotism, loyalty and unselfishness. Neither the country nor the army can long spare the noble and magnanimous qualities he has displayed.

The following is a dispatch from our special correspondent:

FALMOUTH, Va., Monday, Jan. 26.

The announcement of the removal of Gens. BURNSIDE, SUMNER and FRANKLIN was made to-day. Gen. BURNSIDE issued his farewell address to the troops, and after being visited by numerous officers, departed in a quiet, unostentatious manner, riding to the depôt in an ambulance wagon. A special train containing him and Gen. SUMNER, accompanied by portions of their Staff, left at 2 o'clock, reaching Aquia Creek landing at 2½ o'clock, where their appearance was greeted with cheers.

Gen. BURNSIDE was in fine spirits. Gen. SUMNER appeared to be somewhat careworn.

The boat *Carrie Martin* pushed off at 2½ o'clock. Gen. BURNSIDE was also on board.

Gen. FRANKLIN leaves to-night.

Gen. HOOKER has located headquarters.

Both Gens. BURNSIDE and SUMNER are relieved at their own request.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Movements and the Causes of its Failure.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

I had occasion last week to visit the Army of the Potomac: and, as I found it on the eve of a movement against the rebel forces in its front, I remained to watch its progress and results. You will have received from our regular correspondents full reports of both before this can reach you. Concerning the causes of the failure of this movement, they may not have said as much as the good of the service and the welfare of the country require. I write this letter mainly to supply that defect.

The sudden change in the *weather* on the night of Tuesday, the 13th, was the immediate cause of the failure. The movement was intended to be a surprise. The whole army was put in motion during the day on Tuesday, and each portion of it was to have been by midnight in the position designated by the Commanding General, for the commencement of operations at 6 o'clock below and 7½ o'clock above Fredericksburgh on Wednesday morning. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening it began to rain, and throughout the night the rain continued, with a tempest of wind. Owing to other causes, of which I shall speak hereafter, those portions of the army designated to lead the movement had not moved with the vigor and energy which the nature of the service required. They were arrested, therefore, some miles short of their appointed positions by the condition of the roads, suddenly softened by the heavy rain, and through which by morning it had become impossible to move either pontoons or artillery with the celerity demanded. The enemy meantime discovered the movement, and instantly rallied to meet it. The moment for the surprise had passed, and therefore the movement was abandoned.

This is the *surface* view of the matter. As things stood the weather afforded sufficient excuse for abandoning the enterprise—indeed made it necessary to do so. But if everything else had been right, this obstacle would have been overcome, or rather would not have arisen in time to offer any difficulty. But the Army of the Potomac is like the soil of Virginia; the upper crust is hard, but thin; a little rain soaks it and underneath lies a treacherous quicksand. Break through the crust and you sink instantly to a depth which makes movement impossible. A good deal has been said of the demoralization of the army. The word is too strong. It does not apply to the mass of the army at all. But it does apply to a good many of the officers. They are *demoralized* in every sense of the word, and they are a source of discouragement,—of discontent—of disheartenment, (if there is such a word,) to their subordinates and to the ranks. I do not hesitate to say that the failure of this latest movement was due, primarily and mainly, to the *insubordination*—the word is not too strong—of some of the Generals in command under BURNSIDE. I ask no better evidence of this than the language openly held by them, in presence of their subordinates, of newspaper reporters and of all who chose to listen, before the movement, while it was in progress and after it had been abandoned. Unless common report, which receives the countenance if not the distinct confirmation of the officers most concerned, is entirely at fault, the Commanding-General was overwhelmed with protests from his subordinates against his movements, *after* they had been decided upon, and with exaggerated and *untrue* reports of the obstacles in his way. So far as I know, no one of them went so far as to refuse obedience to his orders: but everything short of that which officers could do to embarrass and thwart his plans, was done, and done, too, as on some previous occasions, with effect and success. As every one knows, there is a kind of obedience worse in its results than flat refusal, for it leaves the commanding officer without a remedy. While it answers in *form* all the requirements of the service, it insures, by its halting, half-hearted and possibly premeditated inefficiency, the *failure* of the plan which it pretends to second.

One General, for example, was expected to have pontoons enough for four bridges—44 in all, I believe—at the appointed spot by daylight on Wednesday morning. He had but eight or nine miles to go, and there was no reason why he should not have had them there before the rain. He spent a good deal of his time on Tuesday in demonstrating that the chances of failure were 19 out of 20; on Wednesday morning he had 15 pontoons placed *in open view of the enemy*, and the rest were stuck in the mud from two to five miles back. He certainly had done nothing to disturb his own calculation of chances, and can now refer to it as proof of his own sagacity. Another General was unreserved in the expression of his opinion against the movement, and did everything in his power, even after the march of his troops had begun, to have it arrested.

It may seem a severe judgment, but I cannot help believing, from what I saw and heard, that each of the Generals alluded to, and several of their subordinates, who naturally take their cue from them, *rejoiced in the failure of the movement*. They had committed themselves openly and publicly to the opinion that it would fail; perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect that they should work with any excess of vigor to secure the failure of their own predictions. Some of them, unless I have been misinformed, sought to throw the blame upon their men, and alleged that the result of recent political demonstrations at the North had disinclined their men to fight: and the election of WALL to the United States Senate from New-Jersey was cited as one thing which had so far affected the troops from that State as to render them unreliable on the field of battle. I do not believe that this is true: but even if it were, it would much better become a General of Division to try to overcome it, than to cite it as a reason for inactivity.

If this were the first instance in which the willingness of certain officers to behold, with entire equanimity, the defeat of Gen. BURNSIDE'S plans could be traced in their language and conduct, I should hesitate in attributing the failure of this movement to that cause. But it is not. This is the *fourth* active movement which Gen. BURNSIDE has made against the enemy during the short time that has elapsed since he superseded Gen. MCCLELLAN. Let us see what happened in each.

1. His first plan was to throw his army rapidly upon Falmouth, cross over instantly, take possession of the heights of Fredericksburgh, and thus compel the enemy either to fight him in that strong position, or fall back rapidly upon Richmond. The one thing absolutely essential to its success was the prompt arrival of the pontoon train. This was under the direction of Gen. WOODBURY, and no satisfactory explanation of his delay has ever yet been made. But that delay defeated the execution of the plan.

2. Next came the crossing and the battle at Fredericksburgh—which was certainly a failure, and which the country generally brands as a blunder. I think it was in Gen. BURNSIDE'S power to have corrected that opinion in his testimony before the Congressional Committee. He did not avail himself of that opportunity, but said that the country would never know how *near* the movement came to being a success. I see no reason why the country should not know it,—and I cannot help believing that when the official reports of that battle are permitted to see the light, the grounds of Gen. BURNSIDE'S opinion will be evident to all. It is generally assumed that the main attack on that occasion was against the rebel *front*, posted and entrenched on the crests in rear of Fredericksburgh. This is a mistake which was corrected by the General in his testimony. *The main attack was designed to be upon the rebel right*, and the object of it was to break their line there, where it was weakest, turn them, and then—with the cooperation of SUMNER attacking in front—to complete the victory and convert it into a rout. Gen. FRANKLIN led the main attack with his own Grand Division and two small *corps* from HOOKER'S. His orders were to attack with *at least* one *corps* vigorously, and then to follow up the attack with prompt and heavy supports. He sent Gen. MEADE to the attack, commanding the smallest *corps* of all. Gen. MEADE attacked with great vigor, *broke the rebel line, and actually pushed his advance into the midst of the ammunition wagons and baggage-train in their rear*. He had completely succeeded in the appointed work; the forces opposed to him were utterly routed, and all he needed was prompt and effective support. *This he did not receive.* Gen. FRANKLIN sent another small *corps* to his aid, but it arrived too late. The enemy, seeing MEADE come to a stand, had rallied; reinforcements were pushed forward, and before MEADE'S supports came up his force was driven back and it became impossible to reëstablish the line. Gen. FRANKLIN gave as a reason for not sending forward heavier and prompter supports, that he was afraid the enemy would seize his bridges and cut off his means of retreat. Gen. SUMNER, meantime, had opened the fight to retain as much of the rebel force in front as possible, for the relief of FRANKLIN; and as he never does anything but with the utmost impetuosity, he had pushed the movement till it had assumed the proportions of a terrible engagement. This shows "how near" the battle came to being a success.

3. The affair at Fredericksburgh, and the investigations that followed it, were no sooner over, than Gen. BURNSIDE prepared for another aggressive movement. It embraced an attack in front, at a point selected with care, and a formidable raid of cavalry and light artillery, which was to threaten the enemy's communication, and divert his attention from the main attack. It was a bold plan, but, if vigorously executed, was reasonably certain of success. Every preparation had been made for it. A picked force of cavalry and artillery was got ready, under the command of that dashing and most competent officer, Gen. AVERILL, and the execution of the movement was fixed for the 31st of December. The column destined to make the raid was actually in motion, when a telegram from President LINCOLN announced to Gen. BURNSIDE that he must make no movement without first consulting *him*. The General at once arrested the march of his troops, and repaired to Washington. The President informed him that the *reason* of his dispatch was that some of Gen. BURNSIDE'S subordinate officers had protested vehemently against the movement. Thus failed the third attempt, through the interference and insubordination of officers of the army.

4. The fourth and latest of these attempts was the one of last Wednesday. Gen. BURNSIDE had prepared it with care. He had examined personally and repeatedly the ground on which it was to be executed. He had fixed the position which each division was to occupy on crossing the river. He had ascertained by spies the movements of the enemy, whom he had completely deceived by feints as to the point of crossing, and counted, with the utmost confidence, on taking him by surprise. How this movement came to fail, I have already endeavored to show.

Gen. BURNSIDE has thus attempted *four* attacks upon the rebel army in his front since he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. In each instance he has been embarrassed and thwarted by those who were bound by every sentiment of military honor and of patriotic duty to give him their cordial and effective support. The inference is very clear. *He should either have the power to dismiss these officers, and put in their places others who will second his plans, or he should be relieved from command.* There ought to be no half-way work about it. He will be very likely again to tender his resignation. His personal wishes will not keep him an hour in a position which he is not permitted to fill. He ought not, in my judgment, either to resign or to ask to be relieved. He should at once use the power which his position gives him, and remove every officer, high or low, who has failed in his duty, or attempted to thwart him in the execution of his plans. If the President should refuse to sustain him in so doing, then he would have a valid reason for withdrawing from command. But I do not believe he would refuse. He might hesitate to authorize it in advance, but he ought not to be asked to do so. Gen. BURNSIDE has a perfect right to issue such an order; and the country would applaud the vigor and readiness to meet responsibility which it would imply. Such an act, moreover, would infuse heart and confidence into the army. The mass of the army is thoroughly loyal and ready for service. I saw thousands of them on the morning after their terrible night march through rain and tempest and mud, and I saw no symptoms of despondency or of shrinking from duty. This would not apply to all. Among some of the troops of the Generals most open in their opposition to the Commanding General's plans, there was much "straggling" on the march, and I heard of one *corps* of 15,000 men which on arriving numbered but little over 5,000. Of course this could only have occurred with the connivance of their regimental and company officers, and was due primarily to the demoralization at division and *corps* headquarters of which I have already spoken. If Gen. BURNSIDE would take prompt and resolute measures to arrest this evil by striking at its root,—by punishing insubordination in high places as well as low—it would act upon the army like an inspiration, and in ten days' time he could wield the whole power of that army in the prompt and hearty execution of any plan which he might devise.

If the other course is to be pursued—if the President declines to permit him to *control* the army which he commands—we are in chaos again. Under such circumstances, Gen. BURNSIDE will unquestionably retire. The first question that will arise is, Who shall be his successor? And the next is, Is *he* to be hampered in the same way? If he is, it matters very little who the commander may be. His command will be only nominal. If he is held subject to the caprices of the President, and exposed to the machinations of his subordinates, he can neither act with spirit and energy himself nor can he infuse energy and spirit into the army under him. In the French military system, every separate army has a centre, a right and left wing and a reserve. The commander of the army is appointed by the Government, but he has the selection of each one of his four chief subordinates, and the most absolute authority over them in every particular. Upon any other basis than this, such a thing as an effective army is impossible. This is the decision of the best military writers, fortified by all the experience of the past; and I greatly fear that it will be still further confirmed by the disastrous failure of our own Government in the present emergency.

If BURNSIDE is relieved, I think it altogether likely that HOOKER will succeed him. What effect it would have upon the temper of the army I cannot say. Gen. HOOKER deserves the reputation which he enjoys, of being a most excellent fighting General—brave to rashness, gallant and expert in handling troops upon the field of battle. Whether he has military capacity for a great command, like that of the Army of the Potomac, is yet to be tested. If he receives that command, he should have the loyal support of the country and the army. Of one thing he may rest assured, no one will wish more heartily for his success, on account of the cause he serves, than Gen. BURNSIDE.

Before closing this long letter, I desire to correct an impression which has become quite current, and to which our correspondent "W. S." gave countenance in his letter of Jan. 13, published in the TIMES of the 16th, that Gen. BURNSIDE'S letter to Gen. HALLECK, avowing the entire responsibility of the battle of Fredericksburgh, was written under some kind of pressure from the Government, or at least at the instance, and in some sort with the connivance of some among its officers. I have taken very great pains to ascertain all the facts connected with that transaction, and I know this impression to be *without the slightest foundation*. The letter was wholly Gen. BURNSIDE'S own—in the original purpose of writing it, in its actual composition and in its final publication. After the battle, Gen. HALLECK paid Gen. BURNSIDE a brief visit; but during his stay not one syllable was said by either concerning the "responsibility" for the battle of Fredericksburgh. On the 19th of December, Dr. CHURCH, one of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, went to Washington on business and returned the next day, bringing with him sundry newspapers. In the evening, Gen. BURNSIDE, being in his tent with several of the gentlemen of his Staff, and reading these papers, fell upon paragraphs in them severely assailing the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK for having ordered him to make the attack, contrary to his own judgment. He asked Dr. CHURCH if that was the general impression at Washington, and was told that it was. He at once said he would soon put *that* right, and on the spot wrote a brief dispatch intended for the Associated Press, and embodying the substance of his letter. Some of his Staff remonstrated against his noticing the matter at all; but he answered all their objections by saying that no man should bear an ounce of responsibility that belonged to him. He did yield, however, so far as to change the form of his letter and address it to Gen. HALLECK instead of the Press. He came to Washington next day, rewrote the letter in his own room, had it copied by his private secretary and sent it to the Press before he had exchanged a word with any member of the Government on the subject. These I *know* to be the facts of the case; and in justice to Gen. BURNSIDE, whose noble hearted magnanimity is among the most conspicuous traits of his character, as well as to the members of the Government, they ought to be generally known.

Gen. BURNSIDE has had immense obstacles to contend with since he has held his present command. He lacks but one element of success, and that is self-confidence. Not that he would ever, through modesty, shrink from duty, or any responsibility which it might involve, but he would never court such responsibilities through faith in his own ability to meet them. He has a genuine, unaffected distrust of himself, and the perfect truthfulness and transparency of his nature does not permit him to conceal it. This will not permanently weaken or embarrass his action, though for the moment it may stand in the way of his being justly appreciated by his army and the country.

H. J. R.

From the Left Grand Division—The Army Back Again in its Old Quarters.

FROM THE LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Friday Evening, Jan. 23, 1863.

To-night finds us again in our old quarters on the "Lee Estate," three miles from Belle Plain. The sun has gone down in glory, and the crescent moon shines dimly through the mist which gathers in the sky. The air is mild and balmy, reminding one of the close of a Northern September day. The band assembled in front of my window are discoursing one of those favorite airs which brought our thoughts far away from the scene of war to the peace and quiet of our Northern home.

Nearly all the Left Grand Division have reached their camps. So ends the second attempt to capture Fredericksburgh, or, more properly speaking, the rebel force encamped in the rear. To the elements alone must the failure this time be attributed. Had they been propitious, I am satisfied, from what I know of the plan of the campaign, that it would have been a complete, a thorough success. Gen. BURNSIDE had made such ample and thorough preparation, both as regards the number of men, quantity and quality of war material, and supplies of food, as to render success almost a moral certainty. When he moved, it was with the firm conviction that he moved on to victory. The enemy were undoubtedly much weakened by the withdrawal of troops to Tennessee and North Carolina. They were ignorant, as has since become clearly manifest, of the points we had designed upon for affecting a passage. The river was low, and easily forded at several places. Everything was propitious until the terrible storm of Tuesday evening broke upon us. From that time all hope of crossing the river was gone. It rained steadily for two days and three nights, until the army became engulphed as it were in a sea of mud. On every hand were to be seen pontoons, cannon, supply wagons, ambulances and army vehicles of every description, stuck fast in the mud. Regiment after regiment, in some cases, entire brigades of infantry were detailed to extricate them. NAPOLEON'S soldiers never exhibited greater zeal and enthusiasm in dragging artillery over the snowy Alps than have been manifested by our boys during the past three days.

Yesterday three hundred barrels of whisky were distributed among the men.

Gen. BURER'S Division, Sixth Corps, remained behind to guard the pontoons, &c., &c.

J.

IMPORTANT FROM GALVESTON.

Appearance of a Strange Steamer in the Offing, Supposed to be the Alabama.

She Reports Herself as the British Steamer Spitfire, and Sinks One of Our Vessels.

HER ESCAPE IN THE DARKNESS.

By the arrival at this port, last evening, of the steamer *Mary A. Boardman* from New-Orleans *via* Key West, we have news from Galveston to the 17th inst., brought to Key West by the steamship *Northern Light via* New-Orleans.

On the 17th inst., the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, in company with six other national steamers was off Galveston, when they discovered a steamer in the offing. The steamer *Hatteras*, one of the United States vessels, immediately got underweigh to speak her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was. They received the answer: "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Spitfire*."

The commander of the *Hatteras* told them to wait and he would send a boat to her, and had just lowered his boat and had one of his officers and a crew in her when the steamer opened her broadside and fired it into the *Hatteras*.

The *Brooklyn*, hearing the firing, got underweigh and started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on, she lost sight of her, and the *Brooklyn* was compelled to give up the chase.

Coming back to where the *Hatteras* had been, she was found to be sunk in nine fathoms of water.

The officers of the *Mary A. Boardman* were unable to give us any further particulars.

The steamer was believed to be the pirate *Alabama*.

The *Hatteras* was merely a transport, but carried four guns of light calibre, like the transport *McClellan*.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Names of National Prisoners who have Died at Richmond Since Jan. 14—The Prisoners Taken at Murfreesboro to be Exchanged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 24.

The following is a list of National prisoners that have died in the Military Hospital at Richmond, since Jan. 14, 1863:

C. O. Bee, 42d Pa., Jan. 14.
M. Hess, 7th Pa., Jan. 14.
S. Holabaugh, 45th Pennsylvania, Jan. 15.
Corp. Jas. W. A. Bishop, 121st Penn., Jan. 16.
John Buff, 3d Del., Jan. 18.
Oliver Warren, 1st North Carolina, Jan. 17.
Wm. Chamberlin, 11th Virginia, Jan. 18.
H. Young, 4th Me., Jan. 19.

The following wounded Federal officers were in this hospital Jan. 10.

Capt. S. S. Marchant, 136th Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. D. Schaffle, 5th Pa.
Adj. F. McTrue, 12th Penn.
Lieut. I. A. Johnson, 11th Pa.
Lieut. J. P. Lucas, 5th Penn.
Lieut. F. Bruck, 5th N. Y.
Lieut. J. K. Byers, 10th Me.
Capt. John Ayer, 10th Me.
Capt. Wm. Bryan, 3d Penn.
Capt. A. J. Belar, 12th Penn.
Asst. Adj.-Gen. F. Brent Swearenger, 3d Brigade Pennsylvania Reserve.

The steamers *New-York*, *Express* and *Metamora*, left here this afternoon for City Point, under a "flag of truce," and in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULROON, of the Third New-York Infantry, to bring down the Federal prisoners now at Richmond, taken by the rebels at the battle of Murfreesboro,' and it is hoped they also bring several of the Union officers who have been held.

The storm has, at last, subsided, and all the steamers, to and from Fortress Monroe, are again running regularly.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The schooner recently captured near Yorktown by the United States gunboat *Mahaska*, left here to-day for Baltimore. The schooner, when captured, was conveying the rebel mail to a point near the White House.

The iron-clad *Nahant* arrived at Hampton Roads this morning.

The storm has cleared away, and the weather is very fine and mild.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Bombardment of Acapulco by the French Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 26.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama.

She reports that four French war vessels bombarded Acapulco for three days, commencing on the 16th. The fire was returned from the fort, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town. But thirteen Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when one hundred sailors landed and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

Sailed, ship *Sea Serpent*, for Hong Kong.

—Gen. Kirk, who was severely wounded at the battle at Murfreesboro, has arrived at Nashville.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

A Review of its Proceedings and Findings, by Judge-Advocate General Nott.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your written instructions, under date of the 13th inst., "to revise the proceedings of the Court-Martial in the case of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, and to report fully upon any legal questions that may have arisen in them, and upon the bearing of the testimony in reference to the charges and specifications exhibited against the accused, and upon which he was tried," I have the honor to submit the following report:

As the animus of the accused toward his Commanding General, in pursuing the line of conduct alleged against him, must largely affect the question of his criminality, and may furnish a safe and reliable light for your guidance in determining points otherwise left doubtful by the evidence, it is proper that it should, if possible, be ascertained before entering at large upon the review of the case, which you have instructed me to make.

Gen. Porter, with his command, belonged to the Army of the Potomac, which had closed its disastrous campaign on the Peninsula just before the moment at which the narrative of the events set forth in the record before you is taken up by the witnesses who have deposed. Gen. McClellan and Assistant Secretary of War Tucker state that he displayed great energy and zeal in debarking his troops and hastening their departure for Aquia Creek.

The former, however, adds that it was not then known to the accused that he was to be placed under the immediate command of Gen. Pope, the question of the command not having at that time been decided. It should likewise be borne in mind that the transfer of the Army of the Potomac, once begun, was a movement of extreme peril, and that extraordinary efforts on the part of all engaged in it were prompted, not only by those high considerations of patriotism, which must be supposed to have been present, but also by the equally urgent instincts of self-preservation.

The order of Gen. Halleck, directing the junction of the command of the accused with that of Gen. Pope, seems to have reached him at Aquia Creek. From this he proceeded, in obedience to the order, to effect the junction, and at that time, as we learn from Gen. Burnside, he lacked confidence in Gen. Pope, and shared the distrust, alleged by the witness to have been entertained by many officers, of his capacity to conduct the campaign in which the Army of Virginia was then engaged. He reported to Gen. Pope by note on the 26th, and in person on the morning of the 27th of August, 1862, at Warrenton Junction.

In the brief conference which ensued between them in the forenoon of that day, he must have acquired all the information he then possessed as to the plan of the campaign, as to the disposition of the contending armies. After this conference, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, he sent to Gen. Burnside the dispatch first referred to in the testimony. In that dispatch, interspersed amid various items of military intelligence, are found the following expressions:

"We are working now to get behind Bull Run, and I presume will be there in a few days, if strategy don't use us up. The strategy is magnificent, and tactics in the inverse proportion." "I was informed to-day, by the best authority, that, in opposition to Gen. Pope's views, this army was pushed out to save the Army of the Potomac—an army that could take care of itself." "Most of this is private, but if you can get me away, do so."

In another dispatch to the same officer, on 27th August, he says: "Please hasten back the wagons I sent down, and inform McClellan, that I may know that I am doing right." Again, at 2 P. M. of the 28th, he dispatches, "All that talk about bagging Jackson, &c., was bosh." "That enormous gap, Manassas, was left open, and the enemy jumped through, and the story of McDowell having cut off Longstreet has no good foundation." "The enemy destroyed an immense amount of property at Manassas—cars and supplies. I expect the next thing will be a raid on our rear by Longstreet, *who was cut off*." And another dispatch to same, dated Bristow, Aug. 28, 1862, 9:30 A. M., and introduced by the accused, concludes as follows: "I hope for the best. My lucky star is always up about my birthday, the 31st, and I hope McClellan's is up also. You will hear of us soon by way of Alexandria." To same officer, from Bristow, 6 A. M., 29th, he telegraphs: "Heintzelman and Reno are at Centreville, where they marched yesterday." Pope went to Centreville with the last two as a body guard, at the time not knowing where was the enemy, and when Sigel was fighting within eight miles of him and in sight. Comment is unnecessary. I hope Mac's at work, and we will soon get ordered out of this. It would seem, from proper statements of the enemy, that he was wandering around loose; but I expect they know what they are doing, which is more than any one here or anywhere knows."

The precise import of these remarkable words, in their connection, cannot be mistaken, nor can it fail to be observed how harshly they jar upon the proprieties of military life. It may be safely affirmed that they express, on the part of the accused, an intense scorn and contempt for the strategy and movements of the Army of Virginia, a weariness and disgust for his association with it, added to a bitter fling at his Commanding General, as found in the extraordinary declaration, that he had taken two divisions of his army as a body guard to Centreville.

The words, as quoted, disclose also a looking by the accused not to Gen. Pope, but to Gen. McClellan as his guide, and a reliance upon his exertions and influence to relieve him from his connection with the Army of Virginia, and an expectation, if not a hope, that they would all soon arrive at Alexandria. This, it is true, would involve the discomfiture of that army, but it would also involve the discredit of the Commander, and would restore the accused to his former position under Gen. McClellan. Such must have been the anticipation, and such certainly was the result.

In explanation of these dispatches, and with a view to relieve the mind of the impression they tend to make, it was alleged in the defence, and was proved by Gen. Burnside, that they were official in their character, and that the accused had been requested to furnish him information in reference to current military events occurring in connection with the army with which he was serving. So far as the purpose for which they were offered by the Government is concerned, it is wholly immaterial under whose promptings, or for what end they were written.

If the words make it manifest that the accused entertained feelings of contempt and hostility toward the Army of Virginia and its commander, it matters not whether they were spoken in a private and confidential, or in an official communication. The fact, however, that such words are found in a grave and formal official correspondence, must serve to show how strong these feelings were, and how difficult it was to repress their utterance.

In reply to what must be regarded as the prevailing sentiment of the language quoted, there was read in the defence a dispatch from the accused to Gen. McClellan—which was not sent—dated Sept. 2, 1862. It is full of fervent patriotism, and of professions of devotion to his duty in connection with the Army of Virginia and its commander. The Court undoubtedly gave to this paper the consideration it deserved. Unhappily, it came too late.

The Army of Virginia had suffered, in the way of disaster, all that the enemy and the inaction of the accused could inflict upon it; and at the very moment this dispatch was written, the field for the "cordial cooperation and constant support" which it promised, was being swept away by the order issued that morning for the Army of Virginia to fall back within the intrenchments of Washington, and, of course, under the command of Gen. McClellan.

The testimony furnishes yet other evidence of the animus of the accused. Gen. Pope was warned by Gen. Roberts and Lieut.-Col. Smith, and by others, that the accused "would fail him." In his frank and unsuspecting nature, he seems to have flung the imputation from him. He had not the light which the pages of the record before you now furnish. When, afterward, on his arrival at Washington, he was informed of the dispatches sent by the accused to Gen. Burnside, his mind appears to have been very differently impressed.

In the afternoon of the 28th August, Gen. Roberts became satisfied that the accused was not doing his duty in good faith to Gen. Pope. He arrived at this conclusion as well from his alleged disobedience to the order to march at 1 A. M. of that morning, as from the declaration of Gen. Kearney. Gen. Roberts had previously held the accused in high estimation, and, when mentioning this to Gen. Kearney, the latter said that "he (Gen. Roberts) did not know him, and that he would fail Gen. Pope."

Lieut.-Col. Thomas C. H. Smith, an Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Gen. Pope, called on the accused in the afternoon of the 28th of August. He had not heard of his disobedience of any orders, and had, like Gen. Roberts, the most favorable opinion of his character and conduct as an officer; yet such was the impression made upon him by his manner and conversation, that, at the close of their interview, he left him fully satisfied that he would fail Gen. Pope, and would withhold from him his support in the then pending operations of the Army of Virginia.

Soon thereafter he arrived at the headquarters of Gen. Pope, and said to him that he had just seen Gen. Porter on his way there, and that he would fall him, added: "So certain am I that Fitz John Porter is a traitor that I would shoot him to-night, so far as any crime before God is concerned, if the law would allow me to do it."

The impression thus expressed he still retains, and reiterated in his testimony. The evidence is of a most striking character, and should be closely examined with a view to the ascertainment of the weight to which the opinion of the witness is entitled. It has been stigmatized in the defence of the accused as "ravings" and as "wild fantasies," which "incumber the record" as "rubbish." Such epithets were not warranted either by the language or manner of the witness.

While expressing himself thus forcibly, it was evident that he was a man of fine intelligence, and equally evident that his conscientiousness rendered him careful and guarded in his statements. Certainly, the particular impression referred to was deposed to with a depth and solemnity of conviction rarely paralleled in judicial proceedings. Under the pressure of the severe cross-examination to which he was subjected, he endeavored to lay bare the foundations on which his belief of the accused's meditated treachery rested.

The task, however, was a difficult one, and he may not have been entirely successful. In reference to a large quantity of ammunition ordered by and forwarded to the accused, but which had not been received, he manifested utter indifference, stating that "it was going where it belonged; that it was on the road to Alexandria, where we are all going"—a favorite thought, as appears from his dispatches. His manner was sneering throughout, whenever allusion was made to matters connected with Gen. Pope, and "his look was that of a man having a crime on his mind."

It was physically impossible for the witness to reproduce the manner, the tone of voice, and the expression of the eye, and the play of the features, which may have so much influenced his judgment; yet those often afford a language more to be relied on than that of the lips. He could not hold up before the Court, for its inspection and appreciation, the sneer of which he spoke; and yet we know that a sneer is as palpable to the mental as a smile is to the natural vision.

It is a life-long experience that souls read each other, and that there are inter-communings of spirits, through instrumentalities which, while defying all human analysis, nevertheless completely command the homage of human faith. Great crimes, too, like great virtues, often reveal themselves to close observers of character and conduct as unmistakably as a flower-garden announces its presence by the odors it breathes upon the air.

The witness may have misconceived this "look," but from the calamities likely to follow such an act of treachery, if indeed it was then contemplated, it must be admitted as altogether probable that the shadow of such a crime struggling into being would have made itself manifest. In view of the fearful perils which then menaced the Army of Virginia, to which they owed a common duty, is it not passing strange that during this interview the accused uttered not to the witness one word of kindness or cordiality, of encouragement or determination, in reference to the sanguinary conflict in which the morrow was to involve them with a common enemy?

With this exhibition of the disposition of the accused toward the service in which he was engaged, I will proceed to review, as briefly as possible, the testimony in its bearing upon the charges and specifications of the record.

The order of Gen. Pope, set forth in the first specification of the first charge, directed the accused, then at Warrenton Junction, to start at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of August, and to march with his whole corps, so as to be at Bristow Station, distant nine miles, at daylight.

It recited that Gen. Hooker had had a severe engagement, with a loss of 300 killed and wounded; that the enemy were retiring along the railroad, and that it was necessary to drive them from Manassas and clear the country between that place and Gainesville. The urgency of the necessity under which the order was issued was further expressed in these words: "It is necessary, *on all accounts*, that you should be here (Bristow Station) by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch, who will conduct you to this place." The order was delivered by the officer referred to (Capt. Drake DeKay) at between 9½ and 10 o'clock of the evening of the 27th.

On delivering it he stated to the accused: "The last thing Gen. Pope said to me, on leaving Bristow Station, was, that I should remain with Gen. Porter and guide the column to Bristow Station, leaving at 1 o'clock, and that Gen. Pope expected him certainly to be there by daylight. Gen. Hooker's command was out of ammunition, and an attack from the combined forces of Jackson and Ewell was expected early on the morning of the 28th, and hence the urgency with which this prompt and vigorous movement was pressed upon the accused. The order was not obeyed.

The march, according to several of the witnesses, did not begin until daylight. Capt. De Kay, who acted as guide, and moved at the head of the column, states that he was waked up just at dawn, and that he breakfasted before the march began. Capt. Monteith, called by the accused, when asked if, in point of fact, the march commenced before daylight, replied "I think it was about dawn of day."

Gen. Sykes, also a witness of the accused, deposed that his division led on that morning; that he generally allowed from one and a half to two hours between reveille and the advance; but on the morning of the 28th, the reveille was beaten from a quarter to half-past two o'clock, and that the advance was sounded as soon as they could distinguish the road—thereby evidently referring to the dawn of day. Gen. Pope having been asked whether, on the receipt of certain messages from the accused, the latter was on his march in obedience to the order of the 27th August, answered:

"I do not know that he was. On the contrary, from a note I had received from him I did not understand that he would march until daylight in the morning."

While the weight of the testimony is to the effect that the troops did not move forward until daylight, none of the witnesses represent them as having done so earlier than three o'clock, and the arrival at Bristow Station took place, not at daylight, as directed by the order, but at twenty minutes past ten of the forenoon of the 28th.

If our army—a large part of it without ammunition—had not, in the meanwhile, been fallen upon and beaten, it was not because of any effort made by the accused to prevent such a catastrophe, but simply because the enemy had not thought proper to make the anticipated attack.

The violation of this peremptory order is sought to be excused, or rather fully justified by the accused on three grounds: first, the fatigue of his troops; second, the darkness of the night; third, the obstructions on the road, growing out of the breaks and the difficult places in it and the presence of wagon trains in motion.

A part of the troops had marched on the 27th from seventeen to nineteen miles—the remainder not so far. The command of Gen. Sykes had marched but from twelve to fourteen miles. A portion of them did not arrive at their encampment at Warrenton Junction until about sundown—6½ o'clock. The balance arrived earlier; some of them as early as 10 o'clock in the morning. The Generals who advised and participated in the determination not to move at 1 o'clock, deposed that their troops were very much exhausted.

Had the order been obeyed, the troops reaching their encampment earliest would have had fifteen hours, while those arriving latest would have had six hours and a-half for rest. Would this not have been sufficient to prepare them for a march of only 9 miles? Had they reached Bristow Station at daylight, the march for none of them would have exceeded twenty-eight miles in twenty-four hours, while for a large part of the command it would have been less.

Does not the military history of the world show that in great emergencies such forced marches often occur, and that soldiers are fully capable of enduring them?

The early part of the night was starlit, and not unusually dark. About 11 o'clock the sky became overcast, and the night grew very, or as some of the witnesses express it, "extremely dark," and so continued until morning. It was a darkness, however, not complicated with cold, or rain, or storm. It is a noticeable fact, also, that the determination not to move at 1 o'clock, in obedience to the order, was not occasioned by this extreme darkness, but had been taken before Capt. DeKay lay down, which was at 11 o'clock.

The first answer to the position taken in the defence, that, in consequence of this darkness, it was impossible to obey the order, is found in the testimony of Capt. Duryea, who deposes that on the night of the 27th of August, he marched with his command from Warrenton, and did not halt until about midnight, and that "he did not experience any unusual difficulties growing out of the night."

Major F. S. Barstow was also on the march that night until 9 o'clock, and was up the following morning before daylight, and says: "I have no vivid recollection of that night beyond other nights. It seemed to me to be very much like other nights on which we moved." He adds that no difficulty was experienced in marching the troops up to the hour in which they encamped. Lieut.-Col. Myers, who, as Chief Quartermaster to Gen. McDowell, had charge of the trains passing over this road on the night of the 27th, states that he was up nearly all that night. He was asked the following questions:

Q.—In view of the condition of the road, as you have described it, and also the character of the night, was or was not the movement of troops along that road practicable that night?

He replied:

"I do not know of anything to hinder troops marching along the railroad there. There was a road running each side of the railroad. I should think it would have been easy for troops to move along there, although I may be mistaken in that."

Gen. Reynolds, called by the accused, and who entertained a very strong estimate of the difficulties in the way of the march of troops on the night of the 27th over the road to Bristow Station, admitted, on cross-examination, that dark as was the night, troops could have marched, provided they had had a road and a guide to conduct them—both of which the command of Gen. Porter had.

Gen. Heintzelman testifies that it was not impossible for troops to have marched over that road on the night of the 27th, but that there would have been a great many stragglers, of which, he said, there are more or less on all night marches. He describes the road as narrow, but "in tolerably good condition."

Gen. Pope was asked the following question:

Q.—"If there were any obstacles in the way of such a march as your order contemplated, either growing out of the night or the character of the road, will you please state them?

He answered: "There was no difficulty in marching, so far as the night was concerned. I have several times made marches with a larger force than Gen. Porter had, during the night. There was some obstruction on the road, in a wagon train that was stretched along the road, marching toward the Manassas Junction in rear of Hooker's Division, not sufficient, in my judgment, to have delayed, for any considerable length of time, the passage of artillery.

But even had the roads been blocked up, the railroad track was clear, and along that track had passed the larger portion of Gen. Hooker's infantry. There was no obstruction to the advance of infantry."

There were a very few breaks in the road, but its general condition is shown to have been good. Gen. Pope made the following statement on this point:

"Along the road between Warrenton Junction to Kettle Run, which is perhaps three miles west from Bristow Station, the track had been torn up in places; but during the day of the 27th of August, I directed Capt. Merrill, of the Engineers, with a considerable force, to repair the track up to the bridge over Kettle Run, which had been burned. He reported to me on the night of the 27th that he had done so, so that from Warrenton Junction to the bridge over Kettle Run, there was no obstruction on the railroad of any description.

The bridge at Kettle Run had been burned, but a hundred yards above the bridge the road crossed the creek by a ford, and from there toward Bristow Station the most of the country—in fact, nearly the whole of it—was open country; that is, as I remember the country, riding along on the afternoon of the 27th of August."

Gen. Roberts, who passed from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station on the 27th, says: "The condition of the road was good generally;" and in another part of his testimony Gen. Pope used this language:

"The road was in good condition everywhere. At most places it a double road on each side of the railroad track. I am sure it was a double road all the way; a part of the way, I know it was." Capt. DeKay states that "the road was good," and Lieut. Brooks, who was well acquainted with it, that it was "very good." Lieut.-Col. Myers was asked:

Q.—"What was the condition of the road between Warrenton Junction and Bristow Station at that time, (27th,) so far as regards the passage of wagons, artillery, &c.?"

A.—"It was in excellent condition at this time."

The chief obstructions upon the road, however, and those most elaborately presented by the evidence and argument of the accused, were wagon trains. Capt. DeKay thinks that, had the march begun at one o'clock, the greater part of these wagons would probably have been in camp, and would thus have been avoided.

A part of them are shown to have been on the road throughout the night, and between 2 and 3 o'clock Col. Cleary found them so jammed as to constitute a serious obstruction for some three miles. But even there, the railway track was alongside of the road, and could easily have been used by the infantry. For the first three miles from Warrenton Junction, it was in proof that the road was entirely unobstructed.

Capt. Fifield, a witness of the accused, deposed that with one hundred men he could have prevented the jam of the wagons, and that with one hundred and fifty he could have kept the road entirely clear. Why did not the accused detail this force, and at once remove the obstacles which are now relied on to excuse him for this alleged disobedience of orders? The testimony leaves no doubt but that he could have done so, and that every wagon might thus have been taken out of the way of his troops by 1 o'clock.

The subject does not appear to have been discussed, or even thought of. It is true that at 12 o'clock on the night of the 27th, Lieut. Brinton came from Catlett's Station to Warrenton Junction, and on having an interview with the accused, he spoke to him of the wagons on the road; whereupon accused directed him on his return to have the road cleared.

On his arrival at Catlett's Station he told the Adjutant "to send out some men to get these wagons out of the way." He does not know that the direction he gave was complied with. This was at 1 o'clock, the hour at which the troops should have been in motion. All the circumstances surrounding this direction on the part of the accused, leave the impression that he could not have anticipated from it, the removal of the obstacles in his way.

It was accidental, and was without vigor or precision, and given at an hour that showed the subject had not been with him, one of any solicitude. It is observable, also, that even this feeble and inefficient provision looked to clearing the road, not for a march at 1 o'clock—for all thought of that had been abandoned—but at daylight, or, at earliest, 3 o'clock.

On the consultation which took place between the accused and his Generals when the order was received, the opinion was expressed by the latter—and it has been repeated in their testimony—that nothing would be gained in the way of time by starting at 1 o'clock, instead of a later hour—say 3 or 4. As starting at 3 would require a night march of one hour, and starting at 1 a night march of three hours, this opinion imports a declaration that the troops could march no further in three hours than they could in one hour, the darkness for the whole period of time being the same.

If the opinion referred to a starting at daylight, then it carries with it the assumption that during the three hours, from 1 to 4 o'clock, the troops would have been unable to make any progress whatever, and this, notwithstanding the three first miles of the road from their encampment is shown to have been entirely unobstructed. Surely these opinions have not been well considered.

There are certain other facts disclosed in the testimony which go far to indicate a settled purpose on the part of the accused to disregard this order of his Commanding General. It was couched in terms as strong as a military man could employ in addressing a subordinate; and yet its urgent language was not commented upon, and does not seem to have attracted any attention, as appears from the conversation that ensued between the accused and his Generals after its receipt.

The accused, as we learn from Capt. DeKay, handed it to one of his generals present, saying, "There is something for you to sleep on"—not something which announces that the army with which we are connected is threatened by great perils, which we must make extraordinary efforts to meet, but "something for you to sleep on." The whole tone of that conversation was, to the last degree, saddening and discouraging to those who believe that, in the prosecution of this war, much vigor is much wisdom.

Again: Gen. Griffin, called by the accused, testified that, after having marched about a mile with his brigade, he came to a halt, and remained there until two hours after daylight, and the remainder of the forces no doubt did the same. This explains why the arrival at Bristow Station was not until twenty minutes past ten. No reason that deserves a moment's consideration, is given for this long delay.

It is true that Gen. Griffin says: "I know the artillery which followed the brigade—that is, a carriage or two of the artillery which followed the brigade—got stuck in the mud or in a little creek, and had trouble in getting out." When more closely questioned as to the cause of the halt, he said: "I halted because I found, when I got to the point where I did halt, that I had only a portion of my brigade with me. In the darkness, by some accident or other, we had become separated, and I halted to get my brigade together. And the artillery, I presume, is what detained us there until we started again.

That is my impression. I do not know that positively. Gen. Morrell was in command of the division. This may explain the halt, but not the delay until the late hour mentioned. It was in Summer, and a season of drought, as appears from the clouds of dust which are continually brought to our notice by the testimony; and we cannot be misled as to the amount of obstacle the mud in such a stream, at such a season, would offer to the onward march of soldiers determined to do their duty.

Again: When the forces were in motion, there was no haste or vigor displayed. Capt. De Kay says "the march was at the rate at which troops would move if there was no necessity for rapid movement;" and, he adds, "they could have moved faster than they did." Gen. Pope deposed: "I sent back several officers to try and see Gen. Porter, and request him to hurry up and report to me where his troops were, as I was very apprehensive that after day had dawned, we should have an attack upon us from the enemy." "I think they all returned. The report made to me was that Gen. Porter was coming along very slowly, and was pushing the wagons out of the road."

Whatever may be thought of the difficulties in the way of the night march required by this order, it was the manifest duty of the accused to make a sincere and determined endeavor to overcome them. If, after having promptly and vigorously made this effort, and started, as ordered, he had failed to arrive at Bristow Station at daylight, either from the exhaustion of his troops, the darkness of the night or the character of the road, the responsibility of the failure would not have been charged upon him.

The contemptuous and unfriendly feelings disclosed in the dispatch to Gen. Burnside—which was written but five hours and a half before this order was received—will probably furnish a more satisfactory solution of the question, why this effort was not made, than can be found in the nature of the obstacles themselves.

Nor is it believed that the conduct of the accused finds any shelter in the Napoleonic maxim quoted in the argument for the defence.

The discretion it allows to a subordinate separated from his superior officer, is understood to relate to the means, and not the end of an order. When the accused determined that, instead of starting at 1 o'clock, he would start at 3 or 4, he did not resolve that he would arrive at Bristow Station by daylight, in a different manner from that indicated by his Commanding General, but that he would not arrive there by daylight at all. In regard to this, the end of the order, he had no discretion.

The order set forth in the second specification to the first charge was addressed to Gens. McDowell and Porter, jointly, and a copy, or rather duplicate of it, was delivered to each of them—it may be inferred from all the evidence on the point—at about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 29th of August. Previously to this they had met with their forces, and, under the 63d Article of War, Gen. McDowell had assumed the command.

The order directed them to move with their joint command toward Gainesville until they should effect a communication with the forces of Heintzelman, Sigel and Reno, and then to halt, taking care to occupy such a position that they could reach Bull Run that night or by the morning of the following day. The order contained these further words: "If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order it will not be strictly carried out."

At the time this order reached Generals McDowell and Porter, they were on the road between Manassas Junction and Bethlehem Church, and were proceeding in the direction of Gainesville, as the order contemplated. The order being issued to them jointly showed that it was the purpose of Gen. Pope that they should act independently of each other, and each in direct subordination to himself; and he testified that such was his intention.

Under these circumstances it may be well questioned whether under the 62d Article of War, Gen. McDowell could continue the command which he had assumed over their joint forces. The article excludes the idea of a presence of an officer superior in rank to those commanding the different corps of which it speaks. In this case Gen. Pope was absent but a few miles—was in fact occupying the same field of military operations with Generals McDowell and Porter, and claimed to decide the question (which it certainly belonged to him to determine) that these Generals were so far in his presence that he might command them directly, and not through each other.

Their forces continued their march—those of the accused being in the advance—until the front of this column had reached some three miles beyond Bethlehem Church, and until a small part of Gen. McDowell's command had passed that point. Gen. McDowell then rode forward to the head of the column of the accused, where an interview and conference took place between them, to which reference is frequently made in the testimony.

They discussed the joint order, and Gen. McDowell determined for himself that there were "considerable advantages to be gained by departing from it," and by moving with his forces along the Sudley Springs road toward the field of a battle then being fought by the main army of Gen. Pope, at the distance of three or four miles. His purpose was to throw himself on the enemy's centre, and wished the accused to attack his right flank.

He therefore said to him, "You put your force in here, and I will take mine up the Sudley Springs Road, on the left of the troops engaged at that point with the enemy;" and he left him at about twelve o'clock, with the belief and understanding that he would put in his force at that point. Why this expectation was deemed to disappointment may possibly be gathered from the following extract from Gen. McDowell's testimony as to what occured during his conversation with the accused.

Q.—You have said that the accused made an observation to you which showed that he was satisfied that the enemy was in his immediate front. Will you state what the observation was?

A.—I do not know that I can repeat it exactly, and I do not know that the accused meant exactly what the remark might seem to imply. The observation was to this effect—(putting his hand in the direction of the dust rising above the top of the trees)—"We cannot go in there anywhere without getting into a fight."

Q.—"What reply did you make to that remark?"

A.—"I think to this effect: 'That is what we came here for.'"

These words will certainly stand in memorable contrast with the sad utterance to which they were a reply.

Gen. McDowell, on parting with the accused, ceased to exercise any authority over his command, and he was thus left untrammeled and in possession of the joint order still in full force.

Soon after Gen. Griffin's Brigade—a part of the corps of the accused—was ordered to move to the right, as if for the purpose of advancing on the enemy, as directed by Gen. McDowell. It had proceeded, however, only about 600 yards, when, coming into "some small pine bushes," and somebody saying there were obstacles ahead, a retreat was ordered, and they fell back to their original position. Gen. Griffin saw no obstacles himself, and he made no reconnoissance. This was all that was done toward carrying into effect the stirring and soldierly direction of Gen. McDowell.

Some time after this faint demonstration—it may have been an hour or more, Gen. McDowell having left at about 12—the rebel battery threw three or four shot at the head of the accused's column. It was at once replied to and silenced, and then came the order to fall back, of which Col. B. F. Smith, who witnessed the artillery firing, speaks so distinctly. The note of the accused to Gens. McDowell and King, which is read in evidence, and is without date, must have been written immediately after this artillery firing, and after the order to retreat which followed it. It is in the following words.

"GENS. MCDOWELL AND KING: I found it impossible to communicate by crossing the roads to Groveton. The enemy are in strong force on this road, and as they appear to have driven our forces back, the firing of the enemy having advanced and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas. I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery, and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going. Had you not better send your train back? I will communicate with you.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General."

This note appears to have been written for the purpose of explaining why the accused had not "put his force in" at the place which Gen. McDowell had pointed out. It announces most energetically a determination "to withdraw," that is, retreat to Manassas, because of the approach of the enemy, and because the battle seemed to be going against the Union forces. That this purpose was promptly carried out, substantially, if not to the letter, is made evident from the fact that at between 5 and 6 o'clock, the accused was found at or near Bethlehem Church, surrounded by his troops, whose arms were stacked. It is further proved by Col. B. F. Smith, who was in the front at the time of the artillery firing, and alleges that he and the troops of his command then fell back under orders, to within a mile or two of Manassas, where they passed the night, having arrived there in the afternoon.

It is yet further shown by Gen. Griffin, examined by the accused, who says his brigade retreated from a mile and a half to two miles. This retrograde movement might have been excused, had it been made in good faith for the purpose of reaching Bull Run that night; but no such purpose was entertained, nor had it been insisted that it was, either by the testimony or the argument.

Gen. McDowell says the accused might have attacked the enemy, and would have still had ample time for falling back on Bull Run. Indeed, as appears from the map, such an attack would have been an advance in the direction of Bull Run. He might have found justification, too, for this step, had it been taken from a conviction that in the sense of the order, "considerable advantages" were to be gained by departing from its terms. No such position, however, could be successfully taken in the defence. The only "advantages" which the retreat promised, were the personal safety of the accused and Staff, and the exemption of his troops from any participation in the sanguinary battle then being fought immediately to his right. Surely such advantages as these, purchased as they were, at the imminent hazard of the sacrifice of the whole army, were not those contemplated by the order. The advance of the accused, either along the Gainesville road or to the right, would have brought him into conflict with the enemy. The Court concluded, and justly, that his failing back, under the circumstances, and for the purpose mentioned in his note to Gens. McDowell and King, was a violation of the joint order to himself and Gen. McDowell.

It would seem also to have been a manifest violation of the duty resting on him as a soldier in the position in which he was placed, without reference to any specific order or direction leading or directing him to engage the enemy. In forward, aggressive movements it is an established principle of military science that the columns shall be so held in their advance as to be ready to afford mutual assistance in time of need. Another elementary principle of such movements is, that in the absence of positive restraining orders the march shall always be toward the sound of the guns, thus confirming the sentiment of the words of Gen. McDowell, that it is the soldier's mission to fight. Both these fundamental rules of the military profession were disregarded in the retreat of the accused. He felt back precisely at the moment that the obligation to cooperate which was pressing upon him required him to advance, and his march was not toward, but from the sound of the enemy's cannon.

The order of 4½ P. M., Aug. 29, directed the accused "to push forward into action at once, on the enemy's right flank, and if possible, on his rear." It was not obeyed, nor was any attempt made to obey it.

It was claimed in the defence that the accused should not be condemned for this disobedience: first, because the order was received too late to be obeyed; and secondly, because obedience to it was impracticable in consequence of the presence of the enemy in overwhelming force, and in consequence of the character of the country over which the movement would have had to be made.

There is a decided conflict in the testimony as to the hour at which the order was received. It bears date 4½ P. M., and Capt. Pope, the staff officer who bore it, says that he proceeded direct from Gen. Pope to the accused, and delivered it "as early as 5 o'clock, or probably three or four minutes after 5."

Charles Duffee, the orderly who accompanied him, testifies that they left Gen. Pope at about half-past four, and went on to the headquarters of the accused, at a pace "about as fast as they thought their horses could travel." He thinks about an hour was occupied on the road, and that the order reached the accused at about half-past five. These statements are corroborated by the evidence of Gen. McDowell as to the time and place at which he met them, and read the order. Gen. Pope says: "I know that an Aid-de-Camp, riding rapidly, could go from the field of battle to Manassas Junction, or any point west of Manassas Junction, on the Gainesville road, if he found Gen. Porter in advance of Manassas Junction, within an hour, by going at speed." Gen. Roberts, who was present when the order was issued, expressed the opinion that it should have been delivered "in half an hour or less, as orders are generally carried on such occasions." Adopting the latest estimate—that of Gen. Pope and the orderly—this would give the accused two hours of daylight within which to make the attack.

On the other hand, there are five witnesses introduced by the accused—three of them his staff officers, viz. Gen. Sykes, Lieut.-Col. Locke, Capt. Monteith, Lieut. Weld and Lieut. Ingham, who depose that the order was not received until about sundown. One of them indeed—though he is not supported by the others—fixes the hour much later. In ascertaining the value of testimony, witnesses were counted, and not weighed, the question would be at once settled by the relative numbers as given. Such, however, is not the rule of law, and it may be that after carefully considering all the circumstances, the Court felt that the explicit and intelligent statements of Capt. Pope and his Orderly, fortified by the corroborative evidence of Gens. Pope, McDowell and Roberts, were not overcome by the opinions of the five officers named.

There was, outside of the positive testimony, a consideration strongly supporting this view, and it is this: There is no question as to the time at which Capt. Pope left with the order; it was at 4½ o'clock; he rode as fast as his horse could carry him, and had but five miles to travel; and yet, according to the theory of the defence—that he did not arrive until sunset, or 6½ o'clock—he was two hours on the way. Is it credible that a staff officer, bearing an important order, in the midst of a fiercely-contested battle, would have traveled at this rate, and this too when he was conducted by an orderly acquainted with the road, and encountered no obstacle in his progress? Is it not much more probable that but a single hour was occupied, and that, in point of fact, he arrived at 5½ o'clock?

Conceding, however, for the sake of the argument, the position taken by the defence, that the order was not received until sunset, this would have left the accused an hour of daylight within which to make the movement. The enemy had been so far encouraged in their advance by the inaction of the forces of the accused, and by their falling back, that at this late moment the front of his column was not separated from the advance of the rebels by more than a mile or a mile and a half. But little time, therefore, was required to make the attack. It is admitted that it was not made; but was there any earnest or vigorous effort on the part of the accused to obey the order? Col. Locke states that soon after the receipt of the order from Gen. Pope, he bore one from the accused to Gen. Morrell, directing him to engage the enemy—which, as appears from the statement of Col. Marshall, was to be done with four regiments—but Gen. Morell testified that before there was time to carry this order into execution—say within about half an hour after its receipt—it was countermanded by another, directing him to pass the night with his troops where he was. This was all that was done toward attacking the enemy; and yet Gen. McDowell testified that an attack even at this late hour—indeed, at any hour before the battle closed, which was at dark—would have resulted in a victory for our arms.

There is one fact—probably the most remarkable one disclosed by the record—which must have impressed the Court as going far to manifest the true spirit of the conduct of the accused on this occasion. The forces of Gen. Morell were in the front, and those of Gen. Sykes were immediately in their rear, and supporting them. In the progress of any determined movement against the enemy, therefore, the command of Gen. Sykes would be necessarily involved, and the presence of that General would be required; yet Gen. Sykes states that he was with Gen. Porter when the order from Gen. Pope was received, and when that to Gen. Morell was sent; that he remained with him all the evening and night, and that he never heard that an order to attack the enemy had been received from Gen. Pope, or had been forwarded to Gen. Morell. What conclusion is necessarily drawn from this? If the accused had seriously determined that the order to Gen. Morell should be executed, would he not have apprised Gen. Sykes of its character, and directed him to proceed at once to his command? When we add to this the feebleness of the attack directed—being with but four regiments—and the further fact that the order was revoked before it was possible to make the movement, can we escape a painful impression that the order itself was issued without any expectation that it would or any purpose that it should be obeyed.

There is yet one other fact presented in connection with this order which deserves a passing notice. Capt. Pope found the accused with his troops halted, and the arms of some of them stacked. After delivering the order, and during his stay of fifteen or twenty minutes, he did "not observe any orders given, or any indication of preparation for a movement in the direction of the battle-field." On his return, nearly an hour afterward, the same condition of things existed. The following extract from the testimony of Mr. Duffee, who accompanied Capt. Pope, will further illustrate the absence of all anxiety, if not of all interest, on the part of the accused:

Q.—Did you see the order delivered into the hands of Gen. Porter?

A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him take the order from Capt. Pope.

Q.—Was he in his tent or out of doors?

A.—He was lying down under a shade tree when he took the order.

Q.—Did he change his position on reading the order, or did he continue to lie down?

A.—I cannot state positively whether he rose to his feet or not; but at the time he was reading the order, I noticed that he was lying in this position on the ground (describing him as resting upon his elbow, his head upon his hand.)

Q.—Did you leave him lying down on the ground when you came away?

A.—Yes, sir.

The accused had, for between five and six hours, been listening to the sounds of the battle raging immediately to his right. Its dust and smoke were before his eyes, and the reverberation of its artillery was in his ears. He must have known the exhaustion and carnage consequent upon this prolonged conflict, and he had reason to believe, as shown by his note to Gens. McDowell and King, that our army was giving way before the heavy reinforcements of the enemy. He had a command of some 13,000 fresh and well-appointed troops, who had marched but a few miles, and had not fought at all on that day. Under these circumstances, should not an order to charge the enemy have electrified him as a soldier, and have brought him not only to his feet and to his saddle, but have awakened the sounds of eager preparation throughout his camp? But the bugle-note of this order seems to have fallen unheeded, and after reading it, and at the close of an interview of from fifteen to twenty minutes, the messenger who bore it turned away, leaving the accused still "lying on the ground."

There is some contrariety in the evidence as to the force of the enemy by which the accused was opposed. The weight of the testimony is that it was small—decidedly so in the early part of the afternoon, when the attack directed by Gen. McDowell should have been made. Gen. Roberts thinks there was only a cavalry force, with some light artillery. Col. B. F. Smith, who was at the head of the column at the time the rebel battery was silenced, and who fell back with his command half an hour afterward, noticed clouds of dust beyond the trees, but whether there were troops advancing or moving in another direction, he could not tell. He saw nothing to induce him to believe that they were retreating before the enemy, but supposed that they had been making a reconnoissance in force, and having completed it, were falling back for some other duty.

Gen. Griffin, a witness for the accused, who was also at the front, and enjoyed every opportunity of observation, having been asked as to the position of the enemy in relation to Gen. Porter's corps, between 5 and 7 o'clock of the 29th, replied: "It is a hard question to answer. I do not know much about the enemy; I only know that, during the day, large clouds of dust were going to our front and to our left, from a point stated to us then to be Thoroughfare Gap. The batteries which opened upon us at 1 o'clock were within 1,200 or 1,500

darkness and tempest, and snow, and morass, and Alpine precipices and frowning batteries, which the warriors of other times and lands have unhesitatingly confronted and bravely overcome.

But there is one feature of the inaction of the accused on the 29th which it is especially sorrowful to contemplate. How, unrestrained as he was, and with the cannonade of the battle in his ears, and its smoke and the dust of the gathering forces in his eyes, he could for seven and a half or eight hours resist the temptation to plunge into the combat, it is difficult to conceive. But this alone is not the saddest aspect in which his conduct presents itself. This aspect is distinctly set forth in the third specification of the second charge. Col. Marshall states that from the cheerings and peculiar yells of the enemy, heard on the evening of the 29th, he and every man of his command believed that Gen. Pope's army was being driven from the field. Gen. Morell also says, that from the sound of the artillery the battle seemed to be receding, which indicated that it was going against the Federal forces. The accused, in his note to Gens. McDowell and King, speaking of the enemy, says:

"As they appear to have driven our forces back, the firing of the enemy having advanced and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas;" and in further justification of this step, he adds: "They have gathered artillery and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force." In the afternoon then of the 29th, it is clear that the conviction was entertained by the accused and his officers that our forces were being driven before the enemy—a conviction which, in tones above even the roar of artillery, should have appealed to his soldier's heart to rush to the rescue. But heedless of the summons, he turned, not toward, but away from his struggling companions in arms, in the direction of Manassas.

Must we seek an explanation of this want of sympathy with the brave men who were doing battle that day in the feelings, as shown by his dispatches, which unhappily possessed him in reference to the Army of Virginia and its Commanding General? That army, as he seems to have been aware, was sent forth not to capture Richmond or to occupy the South, but simply to harass and baffle the march of the advancing masses of the enemy, while the Army of the Potomac was being extricated from the perils that surrounded it on the Peninsula—a service which should not have provoked a sneer from the accused. It cannot be improper to add, what the record will sustain me in saying, that so far as light is shed upon the subject by the testimony, the Army of Virginia appears to have nobly performed the arduous and perilous work committed to its hands. Its campaign was brief, but marked by signal vigor and ability, and animated by a spirit, which, shrinking from neither toil nor exposure, nor danger, bravely struck the enemy whenever and wherever he could be found.

The accused presents two general grounds of defence, which apply to all the accusations against him. They are—first, his general reputation for zeal and loyalty, and, secondly, the expression of satisfaction with his conduct which Gen. Pope is alleged to have made at Fairfax Court-house on the 2d of September.

In reference to the first, the testimony is full and earnest as to his former services and character for faithfulness and efficiency as an officer. The law admits such proof in criminal prosecutions, because a presumption of innocence arises from former good conduct, as evidenced by general reputation. The presumption, however, is held to be entitled to little weight except in doubtful cases. Where it comes into conflict with evidence that is both positive and reliable it at once gives way.

In regard to the second, Col. Ruggles testified that at the close of a conversation on the 2d of September, at Fairfax Court-house, between Gen. Pope and the accused, the General expressed himself satisfied with his conduct, referring, as the witness believed, to the transactions on which the present charges are based. Col. Ruggles admits, however, that he was not a party to the conversation—that he heard it only by scraps, and endeavored not to hear it at all. Gen. Pope, on the other hand, deposed that he was not satisfied, and could not have been, and that the expression heard by Col. Ruggles related to explanations made by the accused as to certain disparaging telegrams which he was understood to have sent to Gen. Burnside. In view of the relation of these two officers to the conversation, the Court, of course, could not hesitate to accept the version of Gen. Pope as the true one. Even if Gen. Pope had declared himself satisfied, it would not have affected the status of the accused before the law.

His responsibility was to his Government and country, and not to the Commanding General. Nor can any presumption arise against this proceeding from the failure of Gen. Pope to prefer charges against the accused. It was his privilege to prefer them, but he was not bound to do so. He discharged his whole duty when, in his official report, he laid these transactions before his Government for its consideration.

This case has been most patiently investigated. If, in war, and in the midst of active hostilities, any Government has ever devoted so long a period of time—some forty-five days—to the examination of a military charge, it has not come to my knowledge. The Court was not only patient and just, but liberal, and in the end, everything was received in evidence which could possibly tend to place the conduct of the accused in its true light. It is not believed that there remains on the record a single ruling of the Court to which exception could be seriously taken.

The case is important not only because of the gravity of the charges and the dignity of the officer arraigned, but also because of the fact that it involves a principle which lies at the very foundation of all discipline and of all efficiency in military operations—the principle of military obedience. A standard author, treating on this branch of jurisprudence, says: "Hesitancy in the execution of a military order is clearly, under most circumstances, a serious offence, and would subject one to severe penalties; but actual disobedience is a crime which the law has stigmatized as of the highest degree, and against which is denounced the extreme punishment of death." (De Hart, p. 165.) The same author continues: "In every case, then, in which an order is not clearly in derogation of some right or obligation created by law, the command of a superior must meet with unhesitating and instant obedience."

So vital to the military system is this subordination of will and action deemed, that it is secured by the most solemn of human sanction. Each officer and soldier swears that he "will observe and obey the orders of the officers appointed over him;" and it is from this, probably, that the offence of disobedience derives much of the depth and darkness of the criminality with which it is stamped by the Articles of War. Obedience is indeed the very jewel of the soldier's life. It adorns him more even than laurels, which are so often plucked by unholy hands. The soldier who has given to the order of his superior officer a prompt, an earnest, a heartfelt support, has triumphed in the field of duty, even though he may have fallen on the field of arms.

The offences for which the pleadings and testimony arraign the accused are the very gravest which a soldier can possibly commit—being neither more nor less than the willful violation of the orders of his commanding General in the midst of momentous and perilous military movements, and the shameful abandonment of a struggling army which it was his solemn duty to support, in the very presence of the enemy, and under the very sound of his artillery. The Court was careful to give to the accused the benefit of all well-founded doubts that arose in their minds, in reference either to the fact of disobedience, or in reference to the measure of criminality that prompted it, and hence they found him not guilty of the fourth and fifth specifications of first charge; and, in the same spirit, the fourth specification of second charge was withdrawn. While, however, the Court felt that of crimes such as these no officer should be convicted but upon the clearest and most convincing proof of his guilt, they must also have felt that the honor of the profession of arms, and the most enduring interests of our common Government and country, imperatively demanded that there should be no acquittal when that proof had been made.

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General.

To the President.

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The following is the formal finding and sentence of the Court, as taken from the official record:

The Court was, thereupon, cleared for deliberation, and having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the United States Volunteers, as follows:

Of the first specification of first charge, guilty;
Of the second specification of first charge, guilty;
Of the third specification of first charge, guilty;
Of the fourth specification of first charge, not guilty;
Of the fifth specification of first charge, not guilty;
Of the first charge, guilty;
Of the first specification of second charge, guilty, except so much of the specification as implies that he, the accused, "did retreat from advancing forces of the enemy" *after* the receipt of the order set forth in said specification;
Of the second specification of second charge, guilty;
Of the third specification of second charge, guilty; except the words, to the Manassas Junction."
Of the second charge, guilty.

And the Court do, therefore, sentence him, Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the United States Volunteers, to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

D. HUNTER, Major-General,
J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate. President.

THE APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT.

The record of the proceedings having been transmitted by Major-Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, and by him, under the 65th Article of War, laid before the President on the 12th inst., he, on the 21st inst., confirmed the same by an indorsement thereon in the following words:

The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter are approved and confirmed, and it is ordered that the said Fitz-John Porter be, and he is hereby, cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a Major-General of Volunteers, and as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JANUARY 21, 1863.

—Rev. T. K. BEECHER, Chaplain of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, has been honorably discharged from the service, and is about to resume pastoral charge of his old church in Elmira.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, January 26, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, January 22, 1863.

D. T. Valentine, Esquire, Clerk of the Common Council:

DEAR SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in their Chamber, City Hall, on Monday, twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before the

ANDRE FROMENT,
JOHN FOX,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN HARDY,
JOHN McCOOL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
PETER MITCHELL,
JAMES REED,
TERENCE FARLEY.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church for relief from assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Bill of John Duffy for fitting up poll of election, Ninth District of the Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of Patrick Coyle to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Engine Company number Four for a steam fire engine.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of the Fiftieth street Northwestern Presbyterian Church to be relieved of tax.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Samuel Willets and others that Lafayette-place be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of the Ministers, Elders and Deacons, of the South Dutch Church, for the use of Croton water to inflate their organ.

Whereupon, he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Elders and Deacons of the South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, be allowed the use of the Croton water for the purpose of inflating the bellows of the organ of said Church, to be used under the direction of the Croton Board, free of expense.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out the words "free of expense," and inserting "provided said Church pays for the use of said Croton water." Which was accepted by Alderman Froment.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

By Alderman ——

Remonstrance of A. T. Stewart and others, against the erection of buildings on Washington-square.

Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

By the President—

Petition of the First Baptist Church, located in Broome-street, near the Bowery, to have two lamps placed in front of said church.

Whereupon the President presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause two gas lamps to be placed in front of the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Bill of S. O'Hara, for fitting up Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of the Keepers of the City Parks, for an increase of pay.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to inform this Board, at their next meeting, whether the acts of the Common Council of 1862, in making donations, ordering work to be done, or supplies furnished, are not void after the appropriation of that year for the purposes referred to are exhausted; also whether such claims can be legally taken out of the appropriations of 1863, unless special appropriations are made for that purpose, and whether any head of Department of the City Government who orders work to be done or supplies furnished after the appropriation for the same is exhausted, is not liable to be furnished for a misdemeanor as well as forfeit his office.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be referred to Committee on Law.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Fox, Hall, Ryers, Masterson, Froment—5.

By Aldermen Farley—

Resolved, That Frederick W. Ford be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the westerly side of Seventh-avenue, between Greenwich-avenue and West Twelfth-street, and also the sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-avenue, between Seventh-avenue and West Twelfth-street, be paved forthwith, the full width thereof and the curb and gutter set, wherever the said work has not already been done, and that the Street Commissioner be directed to proceed with said work.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That Edward A. Davin be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That Alexander Ostrander be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman McCord—

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have four thousand additional copies of the annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Board printed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That James G. Hunt be and is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That Michael J. Ryan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure an imitation thirty-two pounder gun and carriage for the use of the New-York City Artillery, First Battalion National Guard State New-York, Major R. P. Gibson, Commanding.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary proceedings for opening One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Livingston-place, from Fifteenth-street to Seventeenth-street, be paved with trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Elias J. Pattison be and he hereby is appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged, where the same is necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, be macadamized forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged, where the same is not already done, so as to make the same eight feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-third-street be regulated, graded, curb and gutter-stones set, and a space four feet wide flagged through the sidewalk thereof, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That both sides of the railroad track in the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets, be macadamized the full width of the avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nelson Duckworth for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, being the amount expended by him in bringing on the remains of Capt. Hooglan from the field of Fredericksburgh.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Froment—

Wheareas, It has pleased the Almighty Dispenser of events to remove from the sphere of his usefulness, Andrew H. Mickle, who departed this life suddenly, on Sunday, the twenty-fifth inst, at the advanced age of fifty-eight years; and

Whereas, It is but fitting and proper that the Common Council should give expression to their sorrows at the loss of one who in his person combined those good and noble qualities which endear him to all with whom he became acquainted; especially so when to an irreproachable private character, stern integrity, kindness, suavity, which was secured to him as Mayor of this City, during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, of which there is no more brighter or fairer among the many of our eminent citizens who have successively occupied that exalted position; be it. therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased, and we tender them our condolence in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the members of the Common Council will wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the flags on the City Hall and the public buildings be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on the day set apart for the funeral obsequies; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be engrossed and framed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by his Honor the Mayor on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and requiring the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company Number Forty-eight, be amended to read "Steam Fire Engine, with double cylinders and pumps."

Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, The Common Council has learned with feelings of profound regret, not unmixed with alarm, of the dismissal from the service of the United States of a fellow-citizen and townsman, Major-General Fitz-John Porter, we regret the occurrence as we always have, and still do regard General Porter as the very personification of all that is brave, loyal and patriotic, and we feel alarmed lest the precedent thus established of subjecting a tried, energetic and competent commander, to the mercies of a Court-martial composed almost exclusively of professional rivals, and, withal, extremely bigoted partisans, upon charges preferred by a partisan commander—all holding opinions and views diametrically opposite to those of the conservative people of the country, of which General Porter is a fair representative—may and doubtless will result in putting similar degradation upon others of the prominent, influential and conservative commanders in the army—a proceeding which will inevitably result in its utter demoralization, and the consequent overthrow of the Government; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Common Council the evidence adduced on the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter clearly demonstrated the fact that he was not only entitled to an acquittal, but proved conclusively that there were no just or reasonable grounds for subjecting him to the painful and humiliating ordeal through which he has been compelled to pass, and which resulted in his ignominious dismissal from the service of the United States—a service to which he had devoted the best energies of his life; in which he had time and again periled his life on the field of battle, and in which his untiring industry, skill and heroic valor added largely to the renown of the nation; and

Whereas, It is the undoubted right, nay, the imperative duty of the American people, to examine and criticise, with candor and impartiality, the acts, not only of all their public servants, but the decisions of judicial tribunals, whether civil or military, and fearlessly to give expression to their opinions thereon; be it therefore,

Resolved, That in order to enable the fellow-citizens of Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter as well as the future historian to form a just judgment upon the sentence recently pronounced upon him, designed to accomplish his disgrace and ruin, that his Counsel be respectfully requested to furnish this Common Council with a full and impartial copy of the charges, the evidence, the defence, and all other proceedings in the recent trial and sentence of the said Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, together with the names of the judges composing the Court-Martial, to be filed and preserved with the records of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Common Council do hereby give expression to their surprise, mortification and profound sorrow at the occurrence of the unexpected and untoward event, which deprives the country at this, the time of her utmost need, of the invaluable services of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, and we cannot but feel that the stigma attempted to be cast upon his fair fame, is in keeping with, and forms part of that system of persecution which seems to actuate the military authorities of the Government, in their intercourse with the conservative element in our armies—a system of persecution which commenced by superseding General McClellan, superseding General Buel and dismissing General Porter, and which we fear will, if persisted in, end in the ruin of the Country and the disruption of the Government.

Resolved, That to Major-General Fitz-John Porter, we extend our heartfelt sympathy, in the deep humiliation to which he has been subjected; we desire to express to him our deep detestation of the wrong and the unmerited degradation which we believe has been inflicted upon him; and we desire also to assure him that it is not in the power of any earthly tribunal to obliterate from our recollections the obligations which we feel we are under to him for the distinguished, disinterested and invaluable services he has performed for his Government as a soldier, and his fidelity and zeal as a patriot, and that he still retains unimpaired, our fullest confidence in his military attainments, and his stern, unyielding and uncompromising loyalty and devotion to the flag of our country.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly invite Major-General Fitz-John Porter to visit the City of his residence at as early a day as will suit his convenience; that the Governor's room in the City Hall be set apart for his use on any day when he may desire to meet his fellow-citizens of the City of New-York, in order that they may personally pay their respects to him, and that he may in person witness the manifestation of their regard and esteem for him, whom they always have and always will regard as one of the most intrepid, courageous, skillful, zealous, loyal and patriotic Commanders of the Army of the Potomac, the findings of a partial and prejudiced Court-Martial to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, elegantly engrossed and appropriately framed, be duly authenticated and transmitted to Major-General Fitz-John Porter.

Alderman Ottiwell moved its reference to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Walsh, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—14

Alderman Jeremiah moved that the paper be laid over and be printed in the minutes.

Which was lost.

Alderman Farley here asked that the papers be laid over by unanimous consent.

Objection having been made,

Alderman Hall moved to strike out all except the resolution asking for copies of the proceedings of the Court, &c.

Which was lost.

The paper was then laid on the table.

Subsequently Alderman Mitchell called up such preamble and resolution, and moved its adoption.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend the third resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "respects to him."

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13,

Alderman Hall moved to strike from the resolutions all but the portion calling for the evidence, &c., adduced in the trial.

The President ruled such motion to be out of order, on the ground that a similar motion to amend had been previously put and lost.

Alderman Hall appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

Aldermen Froment moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryan, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—4.

Alderman Boole, demanding a division of the question, on the adoption of the preamble and resolution.

The President put the question on the adoption of the preamble.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment—5.

Aldermen Farley moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—7.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the first resolution.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

The question being taken on the adoption of the second resolution.

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Froment—4.

The question being taken on the adoption of the third resolution.

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

The question being taken on the adoption of the fourth resolution.

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Ottiwell, Froment—3.

The question being put on the adoption of the fifth and last resolution.

Alderman Froment raised the point of order that the resolution involved an expenditure of money, and could not therefore be acted upon at this meeting.

The President ruled that the point of order was not well taken, the precedent of action on such papers the same day as presented having been already established.

The fifth and last resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Froment—4.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, every person interested in the prosperity and greatness of this City will admit that, at any sacrifice and at every hazard, the approaches to its environs should be so effectually guarded as to allay all doubt as to their impregnability; and,

Whereas, Events, now almost daily transpiring, demonstrate the fact that land fortifications, which have heretofore been deemed impervious to the assaults of vessels of war, have been enabled to make but a feeble resistance to attacks from mailed vessels; and,

Whereas, In considering a subject of such vital importance to the inhabitants of this City, promptness and energy should characterize the actions of those intrusted with the care of their interests;

Resolved, That the following ordinance, entitled an Ordinance for Increasing and Strengthening the Defences of the Harbor and City of New-York, be and hereby is adopted.

AN ORDINANCE,

TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES OF THE HARBOR AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. A Board of Commissioners, to consist of (12) twelve members, of whom His Honor the Mayor and the Comptroller shall be two, and to be designated and known as "The Board of Harbor and City Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," is hereby authorized and created, to act for and on behalf of the authorities and inhabitants of said City, as hereinafter provided.

The Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, are hereby authorized to elect by ballot, from each of their respective Bodies, five persons, who, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, as aforesaid, are hereby severally constituted, appointed, and it shall be their duty to meet, within five days after the passage of this ordinance, at such place within the City of New-York as shall be designated by the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall give due notice of the same, the said Board shall organize for business, by appointing a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who shall be members of said Board. They shall also appoint a Secretary, who shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and of the several Committees thereof, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the said Board. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board of Commissioners, the same shall be filled at the first regular meeting held thereafter, by vote of a majority of the remaining members thereof. The certificate of the Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen shall be regarded and accepted as the credentials of the five members so elected respectively by the said Boards, as members of the said Commission.

SEC. 2. The said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners shall be, and are hereby fully authorized and empowered to deivse, adopt and carry into execution, all such measures as they shall deem best calculated to increase and strengthen the defences of the harbor, and the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the City of New-York, and especially by providing and taking charge of floating batteries, rams or other auxiliaries to the land fortifications, so as to prevent the ingress of iron-clad or other vessels of war. And for this purpose, the said Board are hereby authorized to ordain and establish all proper rules and regulations for their own government, and from time to time to alter or repeal the same, and, in behalf of the Corporation, to negotiate and enter into contracts, and to consult, retain, employ, and discharge from employment, all such officers, soldiers, engineers, artisans, laborers and others, as they shall deem expedient and necessary, and to fix the rates of compensation to be paid to such persons respectively. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the said Board to incur expenses exceeding the aggregate sum of one million dollars

SEC. 3. All written contracts made and entered into by the said Board of Commissioners shall be executed in triplicate, and one of the copies thereof shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller.

SEC. 4. Accounts for all purchases made, or other expenses incurred, by the authority of said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners, shall be made out in such form as shall be prescribed or approved by the Comptroller, and, before the payment thereof, the same shall be approved and certified to be correct, by at least two-thirds of all the members of said Board.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, the same to be raised and deposited in the City Treasury, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from time to time, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums of money as may be required to make the payments hereby authorized, not exceeding in the aggregate the said amount of one million of dollars, which sums shall be deposited in the City Treasury, by the persons lending the same, and, upon their presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such money, it shall be his duty to prepare and deliver in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the Corporation, to be designated and known as the "Harbor and City Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York."

SEC. 7. The said Harbor and City Defence Fund Bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. The principal of said Bonds shall be redeemed on the first day of August, 1865, and they shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable half-yearly, on the first day of February and August in each year.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to audit and pay, by warrant on the Chamberlain, in the usual manner, all accounts approved and certified in the manner prescribed by the fourth section of this ordinance.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Board of Harbor and City Defence Commissioners to report to the Common Council, from time to time, all such facts and particulars, concerning their proceedings under and by virtue of this ordinance, as they may deem proper, and to communicate such information as may at any time be called for by the Common Council.

SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be printed at length in the minutes, and laid over and made the special order of business for the next meeting of the Board.

A division of the question being demanded.

The President put the question on the first portion of Alderman Boole's motion, viz: that the paper be printed at length in the minutes.

Which was carried.

The President then put the question on the second portion of Alderman Boole's motion, viz: that the paper be laid over and made the special order of business for the next meeting of the Board.

Alderman Masterson moved as an amendment that the paper be made the special order of business for the first meeting of the Board in December.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Masterson—2.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

And the motion as made by Alderman Boole was agreed to.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Croton mains be laid in the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Alderman Boole moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was lost.

Alderman Boole then moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman McCool, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Froment—7.

REPORT.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of memorializing the Legislature to legalize the issue of certain bonds by the Corporation.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City-Inspector nominating Health Wardens and Assistants.

Which nominations were confirmed on a divison, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall—2.

A communication was received from the City Inspector in reply to resolution of inquiry as to what measures have been taken to accommodate farmers, &c., on the land opened for market purposes, lying between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and Avenue C and the East River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner asking the adoption of a resolution which will empower him to act in cases of notices from Pilot Commissioners, &c.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in regard to appropriations for roads and avenues, and supplies for and cleaning public offices, &c.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes, and referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a statement of treasury balances for January twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, requesting that appropriations may be made for payment of interest on the City debt, &c.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a report of the Superintendent of Buildings, from June one to December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file, and the usual number be printed in document form.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting resolution of Board of Officers of First Division, N. G., requesting that the City Armory be put in complete repair.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting colors of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was received and the recommendation of His Honor the Mayor complied with.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Mohawk Engine Company, number Sixteen, to attend a ball on January twenty-six, at the Apollo Rooms.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole called up the special order of business, being the report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of authorizing the issue of fifty thousand dollars additional of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be accepted and the resolution annexed adopted, and on that motion called the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the main question, being the motion of Alderman Boole, as above, was agreed to by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Negative—Alderman Long—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Preamble and ordinance, creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, and a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Washington Market; the compensation of the Deputy Collector to be one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, the Clerk one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the Deputy Clerk one thousand dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Froment—2.

Preamble relative to the revised compilation of the laws of the State of New-York relating particularly to the City, up to and including one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, prepared by David T. Valentine, Esquire, Clerk of the Common Council, with resolution that five thousand copies be printed and provided for and at the expense of the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

—Capt. HENRY L. ABBOTT, of the Topographical Engineers, now attached to the Staff of Gen. BANKS, has been appointed Colonel of the First Connecticut Artillery, in place of Col. ROBERT O. TYLER, promoted to be Brigadier-General.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 26, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou..	95⅝	300 N. Y. Cen. R.	119
7,000 U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	87	300 do.........s30	119
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..	95	100 do.........b10	119⅜
10,000 do	94½	200 do	119⅜
500 Trea. 7 3.10 ₱ ct.		100 do.........b10	119⅜
Notes......small	101⅜	300 do.........s30	119⅜
6,000 do	102	65 do	119⅜
5,000 do	101⅞	15 do	120
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅞	100 Erie Railway....s10	77
26,000 do	95⅞	500 do	77
1,000 Ill. Can. R. Bds..	99⅜	100 do.........s10	76¾
2,000 Ill. War Loan....	104⅞	100 do.........b10	77
5,000 do	104½	100 do.........s10	76⅜
2,000 Mich. 7s, W. L..	106	100 do.........s15	76⅞
18,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	63	200 do	76⅝
7,000 do	63¼	100 do.........b10	76⅞
15,000 do	63⅜	400 do	76¼
5,000 do	63¼	100 do.........s10	76¼
10,000 Va. St. 6s	70	100 do.........s60	76¼
17,000 Mo. St. 6s	66⅜	100 do.........s60	76
10,000 do	66⅜	100 do.........b10	76
6,000 Cal. State 7s....	129½	100 do.........b30	76¾
5,000 do	129⅞	100 Erie Railway Pref...	104⅛
3,500 N. Y. Cen. 7s.....	104	350 do	104⅛
1,000 Erie 2d M. B....	125	150 Hudson Riv. R.	94
1,000 Hud. R. Con. B..	108½	150 do.........s30	93
5,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	117	100 do.........s15	93⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.		100 do	93⅜
1st M. S. F. Bs...	128	100 do.........p&c	93⅜
15,000 Mich. S. 2d M....	104	800 do.........opg	93⅜
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	125	600 Harlem R.	36
25,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	96	200 do	35⅜
46,000 Al. & T. Ift. Inc. B.	85	200 do	35⅜
5,000 do	85⅜	200 do.........b30	35⅜
5,000 do.........b60	87	1500 do	35
3,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m..	72	200 do.........s15	34¾
20,000 do	73	100 Harlem R. Pref....	70⅜
50,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	44	200 do	71
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F.	126	400 Reading R.	90⅜
4,000 Han. & St. Jo. Bd	64⅜	200 Mich. C. R.	97
15,000 Tol. & W. 1st m..	110	200 do	96¾
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M..	91	200 do.........s10	96⅜
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	117½	250 Alt. & T. Haute Pfd	70
20,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	105	900 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	61
1,000 do	104¾	400 do	60⅜
10,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	86	300 do	60⅜
4,000 Clev. & P. 1st M..	104	200 do.........s60	60⅜
20,000 Clev. & P. 4th M..	83	200 do.........s30	60⅜
20 Merchants' Bk.....	101½	132 M. S. & N. I. G. S...	104
60 Bk of America.....	112	50 do.........s60	104
6 Bank of Commerce.	93	400 do	104⅜
30 Metropolitan Bank	105	350 do	104
50 Continental Bank .	88	25 Panama R.	185
10 Market Bank	94	400 Ill. C. R. Scrip....b3	95
20 Imp & Trad. Bank.	96	100 do.........opg	95
10,000 American Gold ..	149½	250 do	94⅜
10,000 do	149¼	100 do.........s60	93⅜
305,000 do	149	1150 Clev. & Pitts. Rd..	69
60,000 do.........b30	149⅜	200 do	69⅛
4,000 do	148⅞	10 do	68
10,000 do.........b60	148⅞	400 do.........s60	68⅜
10,000 do.........b60	150	200 do.........b30	69
25,000 do.........b30	149¾	400 do.........b30	69⅜
10,000 do.........b10	149⅜	400 do.........b30	69¼
30 Citz. GasCo., B'klyn.	101	600 Clev. & Tol. Rd...	92
95 do	101⅜	500 do	92¼
100 Canton Comp'y...	29	200 do	92½
250 do	28	400 do.........s30	92
250 do	27¾	500 do.........s60	91⅜
250 do.........b3	28	14 do	91
50 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	129	100 do.........s10	92
250 Cum. Coal Pref...	22	600 do.........s15	92
100 do	21¾	150 Chi. & R. I. Rd....	93
50 do	21¾	100 do	92⅞
300 Galena & Chi. Rd..	93	20 do	92⅜
350 do	93⅜	100 do.........s60	92⅜
50 Nic. Trans. Co.....	6	100 do.........s15	92¾
100 do	5½	100 do.........b10	93
200 do	5	25 Chic., B. & Q	110
300 Pac. Mail S. Co.....	172	200 do	109¾
50 do	172¾	100 Mil. & P. Du C....	43
25 do	172⅞	50 do	43⅜
50 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	70	250 do	43⅜
400 do	71	50 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	51
156 do	70⅜	400 Alton & T. H. R....	41
300 do	70¼	100 do	41⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94⅜	100 Erie Railway	77⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou..	95⅜	200 do	77¼
8,000 do	95⅜	400 do	77
15,000 U. S. 6s '67 Reg	95⅜	450 do	76⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	100 do.........s30	76⅞
18,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		100 Erie R. Pref.	105⅜
Notes	102	100 do	105⅞
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅜	100 do	105¾
55,000 do	95⅜	100 Hud. R. R.	94
17,000 U. S. D. Nts	146	50 do	94⅛
25,000 Mo. State 6s	66	500 do	94⅜
4,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90	63	150 do.........s30	94
4,000 Cal. State 7s	129⅞	50 do.........b30	95
11,000 do	130	300 Harlem R	36
28,500 Ohio St. 6s, '81..	117	200 do	36⅛
1,500 do	118	100 Harlem R. Pref.	72⅞
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m..	91¼	700 Michigan Cen. R	96⅞
5,000 do	91⅞	600 M. S. & N. I. R.	62⅞
5,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	85	300 do	62
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	123	500 do	62⅛
9,000 Clev. & P. 1st M	104	100 do.........b10	62⅜
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	44	100 do.........s30	61⅞
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	117	400 do	62⅞
1,000 Han. & St. J. B	64⅜	100 do.........s30	62
2,000 Miss. & Mo. L'd Gr	65	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105½
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B	113	100 do	105¼
40 Park Bank	130	450 do	106
35 Imp. & Trad. Bank	97	100 Ill. Central R. S.	94⅝
20,000 Amer. Gold.	150⅛	100 do	94⅜
5,000 do	150⅛	700 Clev. & Pitt. R.	71
65,000 do	150	100 Gal. & Chic	94
5,000 do	150⅛	25 do.........b10	94⅛
20,000 do	151	15 do	94⅛
15 Metropolitan Bank	105	200 Clev. & Tol. R...b30	93
50 Brunsw'k C. L. Co..	8	100 do	92¾
50 do	7	200 do	92⅜
7 Del. & Hud. Cn'. Co..	129	100 Chic. & R. I. R	93⅛
200 Canton Co	28	500 do.........b60	94⅜
50 do.........b10	28¼	100 do	93
150 do.........b10	29	20 Alt. & T. H. R.	41
200 Cary Imp. Co	8	150 do	41⅛
15 Pacific M. S. Co	175	50 do.........b30	42
100 do	173	50 do	41¾
50 Quicksilver M. Co	29	100 Pitts, Ft. W. & C s60	72
200 Cumb. Coal Pr.	22	100 do	72⅜
100 C. Gas Co., Broo'n	101	100 do	72⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R.....s60	120⅛	100 do.........b10	72⅛
300 do	120⅜	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	110
100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	70		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. D. Nts	146	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	61⅞
5,000 do	145¾	100 do	62
5,000 Amer. Gold	150⅛	350 do	63
55,000 do	150⅛	300 do	62¾
10,000 do.........s10	150⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. G.	105
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	66⅛	200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	71⅛
100 Canton Co	28⅜	200 do	71
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	120	700 Clev. & Toledo R	93
100 Erie Railway	77⅜	400 Chic. & R. Is. R.	93⅛
650 do	77⅜	250 do	93⅛
50 Erie R. Pref.	105⅛	300 do	93
50 Hudson R. R.	94⅛	100 do	92⅞
50 do	94	500 do.........c	92¾
300 Harlem Railroad	36	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	71⅛
200 do	36⅛	150 do	71¼
100 Alt. & T. Haute R.	41		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$170,000 Amer. Gold	152¼	50 Harlem R.	36¼
25,000 do	152⅛	100 do	36⅜
25,000 do	152	300 do	36½
45,000 U. S. D. N	146⅛	200 do	36⅝
50,000 do	146¾	300 Harlem R. Pref.	73
50 Pacific M. S. Co	173½	500 Ill. Cen. R.	95
100 N. Y. Central R.	121	50 do.........opg	94¾
100 do	121⅛	100 do.........s3	94¾
300 do	121⅛	500 Clev. & Pitt. R.	72⅜
100 Erie Railway	76⅜	200 do	72
1400 do	76⅛	100 do.........b10	72
350 do	76⅜	600 do	71⅞
150 Erie R. Pref.	106	100 Ch. & R. I. R.	93
500 M. S. & N. I. R.	62½	300 do.........s3	93
350 do	62⅛	300 do	93⅜
1050 do	62⅞	100 do	93¾
100 do	63	100 Canton Company...	29
100 do.........b10	63	100 do	29¼
300 Clev. & Tol. R.	93⅛	300 do	29⅛
100 do.........b10	93¼		

MONDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 10:

Increase in Loans	$2,681,708
Increase in Specie	968,329
Decrease in Circulation	158,296
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,603,225

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 25, 1862.	Jan. 24, 1863.	Jan. 17, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	145,767,680	179,288,266	176,606,558
Specie	26,698,728	38,549,794	37,531,465
Circulation	6,828,017	9,083,419	9,241,715
Gross Deposits	127,552,762	215,079,455	217,077,912
Exchanged	16,667,976	49,810,227	52,411,900
Undrawn	110,874,786	168,269,228	164,666,003
In Sub-Treasury	2,580,562	9,853,460	13,774,007

The Bank return shows a general increase on the Loan, Deposit and Specie lines; the heaviest gain being on Deposits. The market for Money, for the present week, opens with an active demand from the Stock Exchange Brokers at 6 ₱ cent. There is a liberal supply on the market, but the speculations on the Stock arena are so enormous in Gold Coin, Customs Notes and Stocks, that complaint is occasionally heard of the difficulty of making up the wants of borrowers. The price of Exchange on London was unsettled throughout the day. The first turn in Gold Coin being downward, and the subsequent change strongly and rapidly upward, no calculation could be made by Bankers from hour to hour. Bills were done at 165½@166 early in the day. They closed 166½@168 ₱ cent, nominal and unsettled. The rapid advance in Gold Coin from 149½ to 152@152¼ ₱ cent., was at first ascribed mainly to the Army news of the change of commanders, (both General and Division,) on the Potomac, but about 4 o'clock it transpired that the advance was partly owing to private dispatches from Washington, representing that the Treasury Bill had passed the House for $600,000,000 legal tender United States Notes. Other dispatches speak of the passage by the House of the Committee's Bill, as published on Saturday.

The Stock Exchange dealings opened lower than on Saturday night on both Stocks and Gold Coin. The latter was sold heavily at 149½@149 ₱ cent., but soon after the adjournment of the early Board returned to 150@150½ ₱ cent., and further advanced to 151 ₱ cent. at the Second Board. There was considerable disposition to put out seller's options on Stocks in the morning, and also a good many sales for cash, under the fear of difficulty in borrowing Money with facility. The extreme differences against prices were 2@3 ₱ cent., compared with the closing on Saturday. But these did not hold at the 1 o'clock Public Board, where the general demand for the Railways improved. And at the 2½ o'clock Regular Board the market was again strong on most descriptions, the whole feeling indicating no decided abatement in the speculative buoyancy of last week. The leading Stock houses encountered but little trouble in making up their Bank accounts at 6 ₱ cent., though reluctant to multiply their engagements for the day by taking cash Stocks for their customers.

At the 4 o'clock Public Board, the market opened with some excitement on Gold and Customs Notes, and most of the Railways were also freely bid for, the general list leaving off very firm, with only a few exceptions. There was no recovery in Erie old Shares, which left off 3 ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	150⅛	151⅞	Harlem	38⅞	36⅜
U. S. C. H. Notes	146	146⅝	Harlem Pref.	74	73
Tennessees	63	63	Mich. Central	98	96⅜
Missouris	66⅞	66	Mich. Southern	64¼	62⅞
N. Y. Central	121¼	121⅛	Mich Guarant'd	105⅜	106
Erie	79½	76⅛	Illinois Cen. exd	96⅝	94
Erie Preferred	106¼	105⅛	Pittsburgh	71⅜	71⅞
Hudson	95 x.d.	94	Galena	95⅜	94⅞
Toledo	94	93¼	Rock Island	94⅜	93⅜
Pacific Mail	176½	173⅝	7-30 ₱ Cents	102	102⅛

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares. The St. Nicholas Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent.:

Commerce	92	Market	93
Broadway	125	Corn Exchange	100
Ocean	88	Continental	87
Metropolitan	105	Commonwealth	82

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows, with a fair business at the early Board:

Erie seconds, '79	125	T. H. & Alt. 2ds Pref.	95⅜
Erie thirds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110
Erie fourths, '80	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts. 2d Ser.	73
Buff N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43⅜
Hud. seconds s. f., '85	119	Lack. & W. Bonds	114
Hudson thirds, '75	107	Chi. & Rock Island 1sts.	117
Hud. conv., '67	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	128	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	117
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds.	104⅜
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds..	85⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	112	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	123	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	109	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of Liverpool, the head of the old and eminent firms of BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., of Liverpool, and BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., of New-York, has been honored with a baronetcy by the British Crown, and is now Sir WILLIAM BROWN, Baronet, the title and landed estates to descend to his heirs male. The present heir apparent is his grandson, Mr. WM. BROWN, Jr., who is also a grandson on the mother's side, of Mr. JAMES BROWN, of this city.

The annual statement of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company will be found in our issue of this morning. Six ₱ cent. interest on all the outstanding certificates of profits, and the principal of those of 1861, are to be paid on and after the 3d of February next. A dividend of 40 ₱ cent. is declared.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans. Jan. 24.	Loans. Jan. 17.	Specie. Jan. 24.	Specie. Jan. 17.
Bk. of New-York.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,795,769
Manhattan Co.	6,421,[illegible]	6,414,524	2,1[illegible]	2,233,781
Merchants' Bank	6,9[illegible]7,413	7,0[illegible]5,511	[illegible]	2,106,509
Mechanics' Bank.	4,9[illegible]	4,955,[illegible]37	827,314	807,192
Union Bank	4,9[illegible]	4,499,859	2,6[illegible]1,785	2,662,841
Bank of America.	10,290,518	10,27[illegible],244	2,101,[illegible]3	2,264,060
Phenix Bank	4,3[illegible]	4,278,561	[illegible]	857,650
City Bank	4,1[illegible]	3,976,5[illegible]	2,161,237	2,234,693
Tradesmen's Bank	2,562,045	2,51[illegible],746	164,460	161,596
Fulton Bank	1,758,422	1,853,276	406,402	398,563
Chemical Bank	3,3[illegible]	3,178,[illegible]33	2,963,310	2,983,340
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,688,310	2,666,479	172,895	175,747
National Bank	2,327,112	2,378,722	606,261	610,689
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,617,927	1,587,926	194,647	194,852
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	931,241	929,241	205,769	205,768
Greenwich Bank	497,814	503,839	337,236	337,835
Leather Man. Bk.	2,712,122	2,698,641	684,230	648,138
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,418,200	1,411,03[illegible]	3[illegible]2,327	305,278
Bk. St. New-York	6,354,770	6,298,610	620,767	584,943
Am Exchange Bk.	9,024,535	8,949,940	2,151,217	2,082,8[illegible]3
Bk. of Commerce.	3,815,797	3,691,890	1,112 225	1,134,971
Broadway Bank	5,464,530	5,215,[illegible]07	839,080	763,593
Ocean Bank	2,563,723	2,479,926	242,165	231,413
Mercantile Bank	3,652,923	3,500,[illegible]	569,646	570,321
Pacific Bank	1,485,864	1,526,067	2[illegible]9,548	218,430
Bank of Republic.	4,986,587	4,893,905	1,340,016	1,287,212
Chatham Bank	1,012,513	1,046,699	83,156	82,823
People's Bank	885,658	860,806	98,417	99,318
Bank of N. Am.	2,826,080	2,766,674	234,259	224,892
Hanover Bank	2,162,659	2,064,745	172,125	167,169
Irving Bank	1,073,128	1,080,918	79,451	79,153
Metropolitan Bk.	10,625,147	10,611,390	1,51[illegible],795	1,515,203
Citizen's Bank	1,028,703	1,002,563	68,441	73,253
Nassau Bank	2,346,887	2,206,387	285,374	298,956
Market Bank	2,464,187	2,511,167	246,192	244,950
St. Nicholas Bank	1,568,180	1,565,437	149,730	164,358
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,106,577	3,039,297	326,584	254,546
Corn Exch. Bank.	2,967,516	2,832,726	556,529	435,277
Continental Bank.	4,037,470	3,992,531	363,946	299,885
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,310,897	2,149,306	379,388	302,502
Oriental Bank	707,802	708,599	46,764	46,802
Marine Bank	1,813,112	1,880,078	484,945	486,997
Atlantic Bank	796,651	800,397	77,253	78,597
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,671,674	3,545,056	528,290	511,440
Park Bank	10,747,159	10,510,533	4,21[illegible],969	3,637,790
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,3[illegible]5,223	1,285,958	146,196	150,667
Grocers' Bank	82[illegible],112	835,388	71,670	74,912
North River Bank	814,584	877,470	60,266	60,267
East River Bank	399,038	384,904	21,530	24,136
Manuf. y & Mer. Bk	1,521,988	1,538,703	121,002	136,445
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	546,667	612,096	116,962	116,[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	473,739	485,221	60,847	56,367
Bull's Head Bank	638,687	623,613	32,006	32,025
N. Y. County Bank	378,835	339,492	65,431	66,551
Total	179,288,266	176,606,558	38,549,794	37,581,464
	Increase......$2,681,708		Increase......$968,329	

Banks.	Circulation. Jan. 24.	Circulation. Jan. 17.	Deposits—Net. Jan. 24.	Deposits—Net. Jan. 17.
Bk. of New-York.	318,058	331,790	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	73,326	74,104	6,541,968	6,622,477
Merchants' Bank.	283,132	285,046	7,[illegible]1,156	7,209,571
Mechanics' Bank.	357,641	361,101	4,2[illegible]0,841	4,161,146
Union Bank	98,072	105,367	5,505,589	5,149,947
Bank of America.	31,661	35,128	10,977,5[illegible]3	10,866,711
Phenix Bank	69,818	70,041	3,7[illegible]3,[illegible]57	3,506,964
City Bank	.....	.....	5,785,582	5,873,178
Tradesmen's Bank	332,944	338,666	1,[illegible]25,222	1,703,058
Fulton Bank	142,168	149,420	2,0[illegible]5,577	1,991,023
Chemical Bank	52,530	53,036	6,766,682	6,731,338
Merch. Exch. Bk.	134,183	141,355	1,7[illegible]6,710	1,706,311
National Bank	82,551	87,259	1,626,975	1,580,363
Butch. & Drov. Bk	302,352	3[illegible]4,862	1,791,102	1,741,128
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	187,0[illegible]3	184,938	1,186,177	1,190,227
Greenwich Bank	92,227	93,214	5[illegible]8,992	576,525
Leather Man. Bk.	246,126	265,[illegible]82	2,430,026	2,332,652
Seventh Ward Bk.	89,922	90,350	1,49[illegible]8,832	1,421,707
Bk. St. New-York	252,148	253,657	5,962,304	5,670,870
Am Exchange Bk.	175,016	18[illegible],99	7,918,076	7,726,045
Bk. of Commerce.	1,705	1,705	9,5[illegible]3,635	9,307,277
Broadway Bank	229,799	245,278	5,639,076	5,740,043
Ocean Bank	95,9[illegible]4	95,262	1,028,753	1,097,257
Mercantile Bank	6,2[illegible]5	6,292	4,16[illegible],635	3,909,655
Pacific Bank	107,166	105,564	1,410,494	1,414,836
Bank of Republic.	165,199	177,198	4,279,576	4,296,273
Chatham Bank	26,678	27,571	761,018	751,338
People's Bank	74,019	78,384	776,084	780,692
Bank of N. Am	176,380	177,144	2,[illegible]54,686	1,959,266
Hanover Bank	164,352	167,360	[illegible]262,609	1,208,577
Irving Bank	78,524	105,675	[illegible]12,833	973,100
Metropolitan Bk.	555,837	531,529	9,012,013	8,903,469
Citizen's Bank	174,250	1[illegible]7,395	815,218	832,488
Nassau Bank	11,455	11,6[illegible]6	1,993,384	1,920,068
Market Bank	231,662	251,377	1,813,274	1,788,509
St. Nicholas Bank.	193,767	196,370	1,1[illegible]8,660	1,213,893
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	607,583	593,3[illegible]6	2,[illegible]6,705	2,369,334
Corn Exch. Bank.	274,8[illegible]	2[illegible]6,1[illegible]	2,5[illegible]0,634	1,958,724
Continental Bank	256,[illegible]43	256,[illegible]6	2,157,115	2,136,903
Bk. of Commw'lth	311,569	312,884	2,1[illegible]4,205	2,036,819
Oriental Bank	1[illegible]0,372	150,604	727,284	707,6[illegible]8
Marine Bank	240,593	255,6[illegible]8	1,787,921	1,801,991
Atlantic Bank	125,577	124,992	5[illegible]1,730	564,746
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	1[illegible]1,211	198,085	3,[illegible]94,502	3,181,066
Park Bank	391,489	391,420	13,248,576	12,537,721
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	57,745	61,45[illegible]	1,187,578	1,095,055
Grocers' Bank.	40,[illegible]30	41,[illegible]10	659,417	637,404
North River Bank	80,680	80,839	757,883	727,351
East River Bank	110,036	106,906	402,723	394,391
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	7,093	7,337	1,265,253	1,296,007
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	148,862	163,685	332,888	329,173
N. Y. Exch. Bank.	185,878	180,275	491,445	477,543
Bull's Head Bank	148,900	147,505	607,247	637,208
N. Y. County Bank	115,583	115,478	506,062	474,455
Total	9,083,419	9,241,715	168,269,228	164,665,003
	Decrease.....$158,296		Increase.....$3,603,125	

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND, the celebrated Evangelist, will preach in Lafayette-av. Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. CUYLER'S,) on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CHIMNEY CORNER—NARAMATTAH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—CHARLES THE SECOND, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—GUESSING.

COOPER INSTITUTE—LAUGHING GAS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE DEFIT AMOUREUX—LE FEU AU CONVENT.

CHURCH—(Corner of Bleecker and Downing-street)—SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

IRVING HALL.—ANNUAL CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BURNSIDE has resigned; Gen. HOOKER has been assigned to his place; Gens. SUMNER and FRANKLIN have been relieved of their commands of the Right and Left Grand Divisions,—this is the news we have from the Army of the Potomac this morning. Gen. BURNSIDE'S resignation was accepted on Saturday morning, and yesterday morning he turned over the command to Gen. HOOKER. When the change became known, a considerable number of superior officers called on Gen. BURNSIDE to take leave of him and tender their regrets at his departure. His parting address to the soldiers awards them praise for their courage, patience and endurance, and invokes their full and cordial support for his successor. The General, with most of his late Staff, has been granted leave of absence for thirty days, and will come immediately to New-York.

A strange story comes to us from Galveston by way of New-Orleans and Key West, brought from the latter port by the steamer *Mary A. Boardman*, which arrived last night. On the 17th inst., the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, with six other steamers, was off Galveston, when a strange steamer was seen in the offing. One of our steamers proceeded to speak her, when she reported herself as the British sloop-of-war *Spitfire*. On attempting to send a boat to her, however, she opened her broadside and fired into our steamer, the *Hatteras*, sinking her in nine fathoms of water. The *Brooklyn* then got under way and started in pursuit of the stranger, but darkness coming on, she was lost sight of, and escaped. It is conjectured that the strange vessel was the pirate *Alabama*. At any rate she was not her Majesty's ship *Spitfire*, as that vessel was at the Bahamas on the 17th inst. The *Hatteras*, when she was sunk by her, was only a transport, though she mounted four small cannon.

We have advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 20th inst. At that time the river expedition, under Gen. FOSTER, had not moved, but a land force started on Saturday, the 17th, toward the railroad, which encountered 1,300 rebels at Pollocksville, drove them from the town, and took possession, with but small loss.

The feeling against Gov. STANLY among the loyalists of North Carolina appears to be very bitter. Meetings, which have been held to further the free-labor system in the eastern counties of the State, have adopted resolutions against him, condemning his course in the most positive terms. There is talk of raising ten loyal North Carolina regiments, the material for which is said to be abundant.

The iron-clad Monitor *Nahant* arrived safely at Hampton Roads, on Sunday morning.

Fuller accounts do not diminish the number or importance of the prisoners captured at Arkansas Post, Lieut.-Col. ORR, of the Sixteenth Indiana, who was wounded in the action, has arrived at Indianapolis. He states that the entire number of prisoners taken was 7,830, with all the company and regimental officers of nine regiments. Gen. CHURCHILL is not a Brigadier, but a Major-General, to which grade he was promoted by JEFF. DAVIS, for gallantry at Richmond, Ky., when he received the surrender of the Sixteenth Indiana. By a singular coincidence, this same regiment, which was afterward exchanged, was of the force which attacked the Post, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. CHURCHILL. Col. GARLAND, who was also taken prisoner, is from Virginia, and was acting Brigadier-General.

A dispatch from Gen. DAVIDSON, dated at Alton, near West Plains, Ark., Jan. 20, says MARMADUKE was retreating down Bryant's Fork, toward Arkansas, and would most probably escape by way of the Ozark Mountains.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing an Assistant Collector of Customs for the District of New-York, to reside in Jersey City. A bill to organize a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States, was introduced by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Military Committe. The bill providing for the removal of Indians from Kansas was debated but not acted upon. The bill for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific coast was passed. A bill to provide for a National currency, to be secured by pledge of public stocks, was introduced by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. SUMNER'S bill to suspend the sale of lands in South Carolina and Georgia was passed. Mr. FOSTER of Connecticut, presented a communication from laborers in England, many of them residing in Lancashire, expressing gratitude for our municipal donation of provisions, etc., and the wish that some means might be provided for their emigration to this country. The communication, coming from foreigners, could not be received. A bill to provide for additional transportation facilities in the West was introduced by Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa. The Committee on Printing was instructed to make inquiries regarding the printing of departmental correspondence in newspapers as an advertisement. A resolution, calling upon the President for a copy of the record of the proceedings in the case of Gen. PORTER, was laid over. A bill to improve navigation between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan was referred to the Military Committee. The resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to make inquiries regarding alleged interference with Gen. BURNSIDE'S plans, was adopted. The bill to abrogate treaties with the Sioux Indians, and to indemnify the people of Minnesota for losses sustained through Indian outrages, was passed. After an exciting session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. WALTER D. INDOE, of Wisconsin, was sworn in as the successor of Mr. HANCHETT. The bill to establish a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada was reported favorably. A bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance dépôt in the tide waters of New-York harbor was reported from the Military Committee. A bill authorizing the President to raise and equip one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers of African descent was reported by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and postponed, at his request, until to-day. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to accept for three years the services of any companies of infantry, cavalry or artillery, without limitation as to number. The Senate bill amendatory of the judicial system was passed. The Finance bill was then again taken under consideration, and was finally passed as it came from the Committee of Ways and Means, without a division. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was also passed; also the Senate resolutions legalizing the transfer of criminals from the District of Columbia to the prison at Albany; also the resolutions providing for the payment of bounties and pensions to the officers and men in the Western Military Department. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The "long agony" regarding the Speakership of the Assembly is at last at an end, Mr. CALLICOTT having been elected yesterday, by a vote of 61 to 59, six members being absent when the decisive ballot was taken. Some little disposition was shown on the part of Mr. FIELDS and some other Democratic members, to act in bad faith regarding the agreement entered into on Saturday, but they were shamed into decent behavior by the honorable action of other Democrats. Mr. CALLICOTT was conducted to his seat by Mr. DEPEW and Mr. SMITH, and made a brief address, after which the rest of the Officers of the Assembly—all Union men—were chosen, JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, being Clerk. The organization being completed, Mr. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege, and offered a preamble and resolutions making grave charges against Mr. CALLICOTT, and providing for a Committee of Five, to investigate them. Pending the question of their adoption, the Assembly adjourned.

The Senate was in session but a few minutes.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn, by way of San Francisco, that four French war vessels bombarded Acapulco for three days, commencing on the 16th inst. The fort was finally silenced, when a force was landed which spiked the guns, and the fleet then left.

The Board of Aldermen met by special call at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. FARLEY introduced a preamble and resolutions, (see official,) taking issue with the decision made in the case of the Court-martial of Maj.-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, whereby that officer was dismissed from the National service. It is construed into an evidence of disrespect by the National authorities to the conservative element of the country. It is charged that the feeling was previously manifested in the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and in the suspension of Gen. BUELL. Messrs. FROMENT, OTTIWELL and HALL, thought the subject was foreign to the Common Council, and therefore out of place before this Board. Mr. BOOLE wished time for consideration. The paper was temporarily laid over, and was afterward taken up and again discussed. Mr. MITCHEL held that the City was more interested now in the acts of the General Government than in those of the Common Council. Mr. OTTIWELL was opposed to espousing a cause that was already decided. Mr. FROMENT thought it was all a farce on the part of the Board. Finally, under the operation of the previous question, the preamble and resolutions were all separately adopted, Messrs. HALL, OTTIWELL and FROMENT voting "No." The $1,000,000 harbor defence ordinance, lost last year by the Mayor's veto, was introduced anew by Mr. BOOLE, and laid over. Resolutions suitably noticing the death of Ex-Mayor ANDREW H. MICKLE were adopted. The ordinance to issue $50,000 worth of Central Park stock was taken up and passed. The Board adjoureed till 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday next.

The City Inspector reports that 470 persons died in New-York during last week—98 men, 96 women, 162 boys and 114 girls—an increase of 3 upon the mortality of the previous week, and of 79 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1862. Of the deceased 251 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 79; infantile convulsions, 33; croup, 33; scarlet fever, 28; inflammation of the lungs, 24; infantile marasmus, 22; disease of the brain, 14; dropsy in the head, 12; typhus fever, 6; disease of liver, 6. Deaths from external causes, 79; among which are reported 6 premature births, 6 deaths from old age, 3 murdered, 2 drowned, 4 killed by accidents. There were 65 interments in Potter's Field, and 65 deaths in the institutions.

The Legislature of Western Virginia, on Friday last, elected Judge LEMUEL J. BOWDEN, of Williamsburgh, in the eastern part of the State, as United States Senator to succeed Mr. WILLEY, who positively declined to be considered a candidate for the position.

In consequence of the scarcity of coal at Nashville, the city gas works have been compelled to suspend operations.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the case of WM. E. SACKET, indicted for embezzling a large amount of money from LANES, BOYCE & Co., was called, and it appearing from affidavits presented to the Court that the accused was confined to his bed from inflammatory rheumatism, the trial was postponed till the 18th prox.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, the case of the People *vs.* JOEL B. FERGUSON, for false pretences, was continued, and the testimony was closed. SOLOMON L. HULL, Esq., summed up the case to the jury for the defence, and at the close of his argument the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the closing argument will be made for the prosecution by Assistant District Attorney STEWART, and the case will go to the jury.

The Stock and Gold Markets were much excited yesterday. Prices opened lower than on Saturday, but went up in the afternoon and closed firm. Gold 151⅞; Exchange 167½ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton and the principal kinds of Provisions were in active request, yesterday; prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn were higher. A good inquiry prevailed for Sugars, New-Orleans Molasses, Rio Coffee, Tallow, Hay, Hides, Wool, Tobacco and Linseed Oil. The freight engagements were rather heavier.

The cattle at Forty-fourth-street numbered near 3,800 head, Monday, a portion of them arriving about noon. The quality was inferior to those of last week, but prices are quite as good—rather better even for first-class animals, on account of their scarcity. They sold well, and as but few, if any, more are expected for to-day, the market will doubtless continue good till its close. The best cattle brought 10½c @11c. ₱ lb. for the estimated meat of the four quarters. A few lots of fat cattle run out at fully 9½c. Common and inferior grades brought 8c.@8½c., or about last week's prices.

GEN. PORTER.—We need not direct attention to the very able and lengthy report we publish this morning from Judge-Advocate HOLT in reference to the case of Gen. PORTER. The dismissal of that officer is being very much complained of by certain party newspapers, as if it had anything whatever to do with party. But Judge HOLT puts the facts of his disobedience in a light so clear that even faction cannot now complain of the decison of his military judges, unless it is proposed to make insubordination a cardinal principle in our army's organization. Like everything from Judge HOLT'S pen, this is a document of extraordinary ability, lucidity, logical power, and of absolutely conclusive force.

The Change of Commanders.

The Army of the Potomac, during the less than two years of its existence, has had a larger number of Generals at its head than has fallen to the lot of any great army of modern times during an equal period. From the days when it was organized by Gen. SCOTT, to the time when it was led to the fatal field of Manassas by Gen. MCDOWELL,—and after that during the period of its reorganization by Gen. MCCLELLAN and its campaign on the Peninsula,—subsequently during its operations under Gen. POPE, and its Maryland campaign after the reinstatement of MCCLELLAN—down to the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE and the campaign of the Rappahannock,—it has been without a leader capable of handling it so as to produce by it those victorious results which the nation deemed it capable of achieving.

Its last commander, Gen. BURNSIDE, who now in turn gives place to a General from whom the country hopes much, held his position for just eleven weeks and three days. He assumed the command at a time when the whole country was thoroughly tired out by the successive and interminable delays of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He had a reputation for activity, courage, skill, hearty devotion to the cause, and honest greatness, excelled by no man in the army. Above all, he had the *prestige of success*. His operations in North Carolina had sufficed to rank him among the ablest commanders, and subsequently, in Maryland, he had proved himself capable of handling large bodies of troops. In fact, he had nearly every quality which was required in the difficult position to which the President assigned him. Some thought he was not sufficiently pronounced in his self-confidence, and that he did not possess those reserved forces of mind which characterize genius; but it was believed that the demands of the great position would call forth abundant power. With the soldiers of the army his appointment was very popular. No General in the country who should succeed MCCLELLAN could have been more heartily received. Beside his more strictly soldierly qualities, he had all the personal characteristics which call forth the devotion of an army. Of imposing presence, open and manly bearing, hearty temperament, kind and generous disposition, he could but impress all soldiers and officers who came in contact with him, with a conviction of his thoroughly noble nature. Every day from that on which he took command, up to the battle of Fredericksburgh, the confidence and personal devotion of his troops grew greater; and even since then, his hold upon the affections of his men has not been broken. By the country, too, no appointment could have been better received. The Press and the public sustained him with a unanimity which it had not been the fortune of any of his predecessors to obtain; and we had occasion to remark a month after his appointment, that we had not observed in a single newspaper in the North, a solitary remark adverse to him, or his plans, or his movements. There has been no party in opposition to him such as there was to his immediate predecessor, but loyal men everywhere gave him that moral support and confidence without which a General labors under the greatest disadvantage. He was not an infirm old man like Gen. SCOTT; nor an untried man, like Gen. MCDOWELL; nor a man with reputation so slenderly based on practical achievement as Gen. MCCLELLAN; nor a man who smiled at strategy like Gen. POPE. He was a tried and approved soldier. And, notwithstanding the failure at Fredericksburgh, and the want of success in his projected movement last week, he leaves his command without having lost the esteem and admiration of the country. His plan for the second movement against the rebel army given by our correspondent yesterday, and the exposition of his various plans of operation given by the editor-in-chief of this journal, in a letter from Washington, published this morning, will increase still more his reputation as a soldier. Unfortunately, there were matters and men working against him in the circle of his own Generals, in the condition and circumstances of his army, and in the events of fortune; and, feeling himself powerless against these, Gen. BURNSIDE has laid down his command.

His successor, Gen. HOOKER, brings with him an excellent reputation. He, too, has been tried in the field, and in high command; and, taking his career from the beginning, he has perhaps been the most uniformly successful of all our officers in his work. He will have a better support from his subordinate Generals than fell to the lot of his predecessor, and with the mass of the soldiers he will be equally popular. While he remains in command, we shall do all that lies in our power to sustain him, for the sake of the great cause for which he leads our army. Of his party predilections we know and care nothing. But he is entitled to public confidence, and it is all-important to the army and the country that he should have it.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMY MOVEMENTS.—We observe with pleasure that the Senate yesterday adopted the resolution introduced into that body a few days ago, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War "to inquire whether any plans of Gen. BURNSIDE for the movement of the army were interfered with by officers writing to or visiting Washington to oppose them, and if such movements were arrested, and if so, by what authority." It is due to Gen. BURNSIDE, and, more still, it is due to our army, and to the cause of the country, that the truth be brought out on this point. It is needed, so that such interferences be prevented in future; for if subordinate officers, who object to the plan of the Commanding General they are serving under, may write or run to the President, and pour into his ears such tales as may affect his judgment of the skill and reliability of their superiors, then it will be impossible that any military programme should ever be carried out, or any success ever attend our arms. *One will*, said NAPOLEON, is essential to the operations of an army. Subordinate Generals may have their quarrels among themselves, but, toward their commander, nothing is permissible but unqualified devotion and loyalty. If the insinuation in the resolution is correct—and it has been publicly made from more than one quarter—the delinquent officers should be cashiered.

The second point referred to in the resolution also needs clearing up—"whether BURNSIDE'S movements were arrested, and by what authority." It is necessary now to fix distinctly the responsibility for things. After a success in any quarter, everybody is anxious to claim a share in the glory, or at least have it reflected back upon themselves, as the flaming bulletins of victory that issue from nearly every functionary in Washington indicate. But nobody is ever responsible for a failure, unless, as in the exceptional case of BURNSIDE after Fredericksburgh, he publicly assumes the responsibility. That letter silenced those who were blaming the President, HALLECK and STANTON for their share in forcing the action of the 13th December; but since then, scores of telegrams from Washington have been published with semi-official sanction, as to the orders, counter orders, and conflicting orders, that BURNSIDE was continually receiving from the President or HALLECK in regard to his projected movements. Either there has been a universal misapprehension prevailing in the best informed circles at the capital, or BURNSIDE'S movements have been arrested, "by what authority" it remains for the Committee on the Conduct of the War to discover. Now that we have a new Commander at the head of the army, let the country know whether or not he is responsible for its movements, its successes and its failures.

The Army and the Copperheads.

Letters from the Southwestern camps all concur in representing a universal and intense indignation, among officers and soldiers, against the treacherous movements of the Copperheads in the Illinois and other Western Legislatures. This feeling is said to be completely independent of old party ties. The Democrats are every whit as much incensed as the Republicans. All alike protest that the war is bound to go on, and that they will stand no treachery in the rear.

We tell these perfidious schemers, everywhere—West and East—that there is an element here they had better beware of. Hitherto they have left the army out of their calculations entirely. They have blinded themselves to the indications brought out in the few opportunities for military voting, and because the great bulk of the army has been virtually disfranchised, have borrowed no trouble about its loyalty to the Government. They have imagined that the whole peace business was in their hands—that the backstairs chicane with which they had managed political campaigns was going to be equally effective here. They have been confident they could circumvent the people; and as for the soldiers, they were, to them, but puppets anyhow.

Had these men been capable of one minute's calm reflection, they would have escaped this absurdity. These officers and soldiers are not the mere passive hirelings they are taken for. They are American citizens; and not so simply, but they are American citizens of the very first merit and the very highest spirit. While others remained behind in selfish money-getting or ignoble ease, they have gone forward to save the Republic from the ruin which threatened it. They have sacrificed their homes, their peaceful pursuits, their social pleasures; have taken upon themselves hardships and privations and trials in every form; have exposed themselves to disease and mutilation and violent death—all because they loved their country and hated traitors. The sacred glow which they carried with them in the beginning, has been renewed, and made still more intense in the fiery baptism of the battle-field. Of such patriots there are eight hundred thousand. What infatuation is it to suppose that this great body of true men are going to throw down their principles and throw away their sacrifices at the beck of a few cabals of recreants and cravens!

We know it is said that the army is dissatisfied with the war. It is an unmitigated falsehood—precisely of the same sort as the lies which declared there would be resignations and mutinies if MCCLELLAN were removed, or if the Emancipation Proclamation were issued. That there are individual renegades, both among officers and men, we don't doubt. There never yet was a great army without such, and there never will be until human nature is purged of its last particle of baseness. But these scurvy hinds have always been so few, that they have not, in the slightest degree, affected the character of the army at large. And they are daily becoming fewer. BURNSIDE and ROSECRANS have taken particular pains to expose them and give them their deserts; and no one who knows anything of "fighting Joe" HOOKER, can suppose that they will fare any better at his hands. We are speaking of the false-hearted. As to mere differences of opinion, nobody questions that they exist. Some like and some dislike the Emancipation Proclamation. Some prefer this style of campaigning, and some that; some this General, and some the other. Some have the idea that the Administration at Washington bungles inexcusably; others that, all things considered, it does about as well as could be expected. These and similar differences are unavoidable. Soldiers can no more help thinking differently upon special points than other people. Wherever, in the camp or on the street, there are many men, there are many minds. But this is of no practical account. Different views upon these minor particulars do not have the slightest influence upon the great dominating concern of fidelity to the flag, and hostility to its enemies. When that high matter is in question, there is but one feeling. Every inferior consideration is lost in the supreme sense of belonging to a national army, sworn to keep good the integrity of the nation. The spirit of the *national soldier* is the ruling influence.

The *esprit de corps* which is sure to pervade and unite all armies, whether engaged in a good or a bad cause, is a force which our factionists have not yet come to understand. They take it for granted that the soldier is nothing but the private individual in a uniform; and they talk of mutinies or resignations in such or such a contingency pretty much as they talk of a party bolt when things don't suit. In fact, they rather rate army spirit below party spirit; for nobody knows better than they do the remarkable extent to which mere party spirit will impel a man to sacrifice his private convictions. But the truth is, that the spirit which holds a man to his party after he has once entered it, is nothing in comparison with the spirit which amalgamates him with his army when he becomes a soldier. The fidelity which is accounted as simply honorable in a party organization, is the most sacred of obligations in a military one. No comparison can be made between the disgrace of deserting a political platform, and deserting a military flag. The soldier, when he goes into the army, identifies himself with it, even when no particular principle impelled him there. He imbibes its spirit, adopts its purpose, glories in its triumphs, chafes under its defeats. Every battle but increases his devotion to his colors; every campaign only knits him the closer to his leaders and his comrades. This assimilating and cementing influence operates upon all armies, making them a consolidated unit; and this is the real reason why so many of them, in all periods of the world's history, have been marched, like one man, to the accomplishment of even the most nefarious ends.

If this military principle, or sentiment, or affinity, or whatever you please to call it, is so potent even in bad causes, most assuredly it will not be inoperative in the most righteous and momentous struggle the world ever knew. We tell these political jugglers that they mistake most egregiously if they calculate, by any fetch or trick of theirs, to get that proud old battle-stained flag into the dust before the feet of that arch-traitor, JEFF. DAVIS. Even if—which is in itself an impossibility—they could so drug the senses of the people that they would passively endure it, the National army would not. It is not in the soldier's nature to consent to any such cowardly and abject submission. He will lower that flag at the call of no traitor, or combination of traitors, South or North. He has sworn to defend it, and to plant it where it belongs. Every impulse of his military nature, as well as every patriotic instinct, invokes him to fulfill that oath; and the blood of his comrades cries to him from the ground with a yet more dread solemnity to be true to it. *He will be true to it*, every rebel, every conspirator and every factious demagogue to the contrary notwithstanding.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BULWER'S sentimental drama "The Lady of Lyons" was revived here last evening for the first time this season. The caste was, in all essential respects, the same as last year, and the performance was received with the customary tokens of approbation by a crowded audience.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The venerable and highly respectable relict of a past dramatic age, called the "Pet of the Petticoats," was revived here last evening, and received with all the respect that was due to the occasion. Mrs. JOHN WOOD and a host of other talent assisted in the performance; the lady named being, as usual, excellent in every respect.

WINTER GARDEN.—A pantomimic version of COOPER'S "Wept of the Wishton Wish"—called for the nonce, "Naramattah, or the Child of the Forest"—was played here last evening for the purpose of supplying Señora CUBAS with a new part. The piece is not worthy of consideration, but the acting of the lady may be commended as displaying, under adverse circumstances, a high degree of dramatic intensity.

LUCILLE WESTERN IN "EAST LYNNE."—Mr. GROVER'S company, with Miss LUCILLE WESTERN as the star of the night, gave the emotional drama of "East Lynne," at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening. The house was well filled, affording a marked contrast to the empty benches before which Mr. GRAU'S troupe so frequently appeared. The drama is well styled "emotional," and from the rising of the curtain to its final fall, the situations are sensational in the extreme.

Miss WESTERN, whose *rôle* as *Lady Isabel*, embraces the various passions of love, hate, remorse and jealousy, created a most decided and favorable impression; and in the fourth act, wherein agonized heartburnings culminate in the most absolute sorrow and distress, she was interrupted time and again by the most pronounced applause.

The appearance was a great success, to which Miss DENIN, Messrs. BARRETT and BARROW contributed their full share.

The play will be repeated on Wednesday.

Fine Arts.

A private collection of valuable oil-paintings, by well-known American artists, will be sold this evening, at DERBY'S Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. Mr. D. W. IVES—an artist himself—is the auctioneer.

A Doubtful Statement.

The Bahama *Herald*, of the 17th inst., states that an order has been given by the English Government to the commander of the English man-of-war *Galatea*, to *take Admiral Wilkes, when and wherever he may be found, and carry him to Bermuda, where he is to be detained until further orders from England.*

The men-of-war *Galatea* and *Spitfire* had both arrived at the Bahamas, and the report is said to emanate from a highly creditable source.

A JUVENILE MILITARY EXHIBITION.—The pupils of HALASKO'S Drill Academy, No. 865 Broadway, gave an exhibition on Saturday afternoon at Niblo's Garden, which was quite a success. There were in attendance about sixty of the pupils, who, by the way, style themselves New-York Cadets. The exercises opened with Company drills, and then an amusing play, so cast as to bring the entire class upon the stage, and to give them an opportunity of exhibiting their proficiency in drill, was given. After this was concluded, a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the Company by Maj. HALASKO, and the cadets returned the compliment by giving the Major an elegant sword. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made, and the performances were concluded with some exercises in calisthenics. The Garden was crowded to its utmost capacity with the friends of the pupils, who were evidently greatly pleased with the exercises.

A SUGGESTION.—Why would it not be a good idea for Miss WARREN to wed her little Thumb at the Academy of Music? This would silence all clerical opposition, and enable a greater crowd of adults and little folk to witness the ceremony.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Finance Bill Through the House.

The Report of the Ways and Means Committee Sustained.

A Bill to Create a National Guard of the United States.

The Emancipation Proclamation Issued as a General Order

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The strength of the Finance bill, in its passage to-day through the House, surprised even its most sanguine friends, and is regarded as an indication of its eventual success in the Senate.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation was, yesterday, issued as General Orders No. 1, and dated Jan. 2, 1863.

A NATIONAL GUARD PROPOSED.

Senator WILSON to-day introduced an important bill to organize the Militia of the United States. It provides for a volunteer force in the several States, to be called the National Guard of the United States, and to consist of two hundred regiments of twelve companies, each company of one hundred men, divided among the States *pro rata*. Enlistments can embrace men between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Any part of this force may be ordered into the service of the United States by the President, during any war of invasion or rebellion.

THE PAPER DUTY.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, at their meeting to-morrow, will consider the question of the repeal of the duty on foreign paper. The Ways and Means Committee, now that the Finance Bill is out of the way, will investigate the same subject.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Committee on the Air Line Railroad, owing to the absence of the Chairman to-day, did not hear the arguments of the several parties between Washington and New-York. The matter comes up to-morrow.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the House a communication asking for an appropriation of $200,000 for the establishment of a navy-yard at League Island.

A COLLECTOR AT JERSEY CITY.

Senator TEN EYCK introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing an Assistant Collector of Customs for the District of New-York, to reside at Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Senator LATHAM introduced the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is respectfully requested to transmit to the Senate a copy of the record and all proceedings relating to the Court-martial of Major-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, of the United States Army.

GENERALS IN THE CITY.

Major Generals SUMNER and PARK, and Brig.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, are at Willard's.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. FRED. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, who has been north on a visit, is again discharging his usual duties in the State Department.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Gen. MILROY and Lieut.-Col. LOOKE, neither having yet been heard from in regard to their attendance as witnesses, the Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the door were opened at 3 o'clock they would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in company with Mr. STEARNS, of Boston, and Rev. M. D. CONWAY, was, to-day, on the floor of the House, and was introduced by Hon. M. F. CONWAY to the members, who crowded around to pay their respects. In the evening Mr. STEARNS gave a social entertainment, at which Mr. PHILLIPS was present.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will shortly report a bill to provide an ambulance and hospital corps for the Medical Department of the army. The effect of this bill will be to render medical operations in the field more efficient than they now are by relieving the Medical Department in a great measure from the baneful influences exercised over it by the Quartermaster's Department.

MEDICAL ORDER REVOKED.

In consequence of the practical difficulties arising in the carrying out of the order recently issued by the Medical Department relative to discharges of soldiers from hospital, the order has been revoked

RECRUITING ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Orders have been dispatched from the War Department to Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, commanding the Department of the Pacific, authorizing him to raise a regiment of infantry in California, and also to fill up the First California Dragoons to a regiment.

CONSULATE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The President has formally recognized CHARLES GUSTAVE YOUNGBERY as Vice-Consul of the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway at the City of New-York.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

CONFISCATION IN THE DISTRICT.

In reply to a question of inquiry relative to property heretofore seized by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia as the property of rebels, the Secretary of War incloses a communication from Gen. MARTINDALE, detailing the circumstances of the conflict of the military and civil authorities with regard to the property of Judge CAMPBELL, which, after its seizure by the military authorities, was subsequently turned over to the Marshal of the District, upon a writ of replevin. Gen. MARTINDALE suggests further legislation by Congress to embrace two points: first, to authorize the seizure of rebel property by military authority as though martial law existed, but to be transferred to the civil authorities for condemnation and sale in those districts where the civil Courts are in operation, and to Courts-martial where rebellion has interrupted civil Courts; second, continued absence and general reputation of disloyalty to authorize condemnation and sale, unless the owner of the property seized shall appear and prove loyalty.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION.

In the bill passed by the House, to-day, $12,000,000 were appropriated for the Post-office Department, for the year ending with the 30th of June, 1864. For the first time during many years, no appropriation from the Treasury for a postal deficit was required, there being enough of last year's appropriation unexpended to cover the small deficit of the coming year.

FREE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The United States Tax Commissioners for South Carolina have made a preliminary report, in which

they say it must be obvious the system of free labor has not had a fair trial in the part of that State under United States control. Scarcely any system has been put to a practical test, and owing to casualties and the shifting circumstances of military occupation, no permanent labor policy can be inaugurated. The great impediment to progress is the uncertainty which overhangs the future of the colored people. It is a great mistake to suppose them unmindful of the uncertainty of their condition. Nevertheless they are but tenants at will, on the grace of the Government, subject to military caprice and necessity, with a strong desire to obtain permanent and free homes where they were born and reared. This class of people, the Commissioners say, are daily thronging their doors anxiously inquiring about their destiny when the lands shall be sold for taxes. They feel the necessity of some guiding minds to direct them into a new state of existence, the immense magnitude of which they appreciate, but the details of which they are unable to comprehend. The males especially are anxious to continue on, or return to their former labor, provided they and their families can be assured of their freedom, moderate compensation, free homes, and permanent employment.

MINISTER OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JAMES McBRIDE, of Oregon, was to-day nominated by the President as Minister Resident to the Hawaiian Islands.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

FREDERICK ECKFELDT, of Pennsylvania, to be melter and refiner of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado.

Capts. CHARLES STEWART and WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK, to be Rear-Admirals in the navy.

Capts. George S. Blake, Cadwallader Ringgold, Henry W. Morris, James L. Lardner, Henry R. Hoff, Charles Henry Davis, Henry H. Bell, William Smith, John W. Livingston, Henry R. Thatcher, William D. Porter, John S. Missroon, and Robert B. Hitchcock, to be Commodores in the navy on the active list, and Capt. Joseph Lanman to be a Commodore in the navy on the retired list.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of appointing an Assistant Collector of Customs for the District of New-York, to reside at Jersey City.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to organize a volunteer militia force, to be called the "National Guard of the United States." Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the bill authorizing the President to enter into negotiations for the removal of the Indian tribes from the State of Kansas.

This question was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. NESMITH called up the bill for the better protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific coast, when the bill passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for a national currency, to be secured by the pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the resolution relative to League Island.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, in and about Port Royal. The bill was passed.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a communication from laborers in England, many residing in the county of Lancashire, expressing gratitude for our munificent donation of provisions, etc., and expressing the wish that some means might be provided for their emigration to this country.

The Vice-President stated that it had been the uniform practice not to receive communications from foreigners.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide additional facilities to the Government of the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war, and to furnish additional commercial facilities to the people of the Western States.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire if any Department of the Government has had any official correspondence published as an advertisement, and, if so, in what paper, and what has been the cost since the 4th of March, 1861.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of the record of all the proceedings of the Court-martial of Major-Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Laid over.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to enlarge the canals and improve the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) called up the resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether any plans of Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, for the movement of the army, have been interfered with by officers writing to or visiting Washington to oppose them, and if such movements had been arrested, and, if so, by what authority.

Passed.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the bill to abrogate the treaties with the Sioux, and to indemnify the citizens of Minnesota for losses incurred by the late Indian outrages; the pending question being on the adoption of a substitute reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, abrogating the treaties, appropriating $100,000 for immediate relief of the sufferers, and providing for Commissioners to examine all claims.

Mr. RICE moved to amend the substitute by increasing the appropriation to $150,000. Rejected.

Mr. RICE then moved to increase the appropriation to $200,000. Rejected—Yeas, 10; Nays, 25.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the appropriation was increased so as to include two-thirds of the unexpended balance of certain annuities, due but not paid over, not to exceed $100,000.

After discussion at some length the bill was passed.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State and the regulations and orders of the Government to our Consuls at Turkey.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, at the termination of which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Mr. WALTER D. INDOE, of Wisconsin, was sworn as the successor of the late Hon. L. HANCHETT.

Mr. STRATTON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back, with a favorable recommendation, the bill to establish a Branch Mint in the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish an Arsenal and Ordnance Dépôt in the tide-waters of New-York Harbor.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a bill authorizing the President to raise and equip 150,000 soldiers of African descent for five years.

Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the bill until the 3d of March. Not carried—45 against 80.

Mr. STEVENS' motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to accept for three years the services of any companies of infantry, cavalry or artillery, without limitation as to number.

The House passed the Senate bill, amendatory of the judicial system, making Ohio and Michigan the Seventh, and Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Finance bill.

Mr. STEVENS' substitute for the bill, as introduced from the Committee of Ways and Means, was considered.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered as an amendment the section from the former bill taxing bank circulation, omitting the clause taxing deposits.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked the gentlemen whether Congress had power to impose a tax on the issues of banks chartered by a State.

Mr. MCKNIGHT had no doubt of the power, as Congress had control over the currency, the Constitution so providing.

Mr CONKLING differed from him. Congress could not tax the finances of the States.

Mr. MCKNIGHT's amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEVENS' substitute was voted on and rejected—Ayes, 18; noes not counted.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered as a substitute for the original bill Mr. STEVENS' substitute, with the bank tax section from the former added.

This was rejected.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill, as heretofore amended by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which has already been published.

Nearly all the amendments made to the bill in the Committee of the Whole, were agreed to. Several were reserved for separate votes, including that authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of the bonds at any time on such terms as he may deem advisable, instead of restricting him to not less than par; and this was agreed to by a vote of 83 against 50.

The House disagreed to the Committee's amendment taxing the aggregate of Bank deposits.

Mr. STEVENS again offered his substitute, amended by himself, so as to include the bank-tax section of the original bill, but it was rejected—36 against 92.

The bill, as amended by the Committee, was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, and passed without a division.

The bill, as passed, is as follows:

A BILL

TO PROVIDE WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars, for the current fiscal year, and six hundred millions for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government, after twenty years from date in coin, and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin; and he may, in his discretion dispose of such bonds, at any time, upon such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the Treasury notes hereinafter issued, or which may be issued under the provisions of this act. And all the bonds and Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority: *Provided*, That there shall be outstanding of bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, at any time issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of nine hundred millions of dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars of Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable at any time after three years from date, at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $10 each; and such notes shall be receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except duties on imports, and the holder of any such notes shall have the right at any time, before or after they become due, and under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to exchange the same, with the accrued interest thereon, at the Treasury of the United States, or at any office of any Assistant Treasurer or Depositary designated for the purpose, for an equal amount of legal tender notes; but nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender notes, and such Treasury notes may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury, at their par value in the payment of the lawful creditors of the United States, who may be willing to receive the same, and shall be received at their par value in payment of any bonds that may be hereafter negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall also allow, in any such negotiations, and pay in coin, any interest which may have accumulated thereon; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require, reissue any amount of Treasury notes herein authorized, equal to the amount redeemed. There shall be printed on the back of the Treasury notes, which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the amount of interest which will have accumulated at the end of each three months from the date thereof, and words importing that said notes are a legal tender in payment of internal duties and all debts and demands due to the United States except duties on imports, and are receivable for all loans made to the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, private and public, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractional currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called postage currency, issued or to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts in such form as he may deem expedient, and may provide for the engraving, preparation and issue thereof in the Treasury Department buildings, and all such notes issued shall be exchanged by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries, for postage and revenue stamps, in sums not less than three dollars, and receivable in payment of any dues to the United States less than five dollars, except duties on imports, and shall be redeemed on presentation at the Treasury of the United States in such sums and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and shall be exchangeable at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or designated depositary for United States notes of an equivalent amount: *provided*, that the whole amount of fractional currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps issued as currency, shall not exceed $50,000,000.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin or bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $20, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $20 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for and representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand, and certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificates for coin or bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the coupon or registered bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may especially appoint for that purpose; and the provisions of the act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of treasury notes" approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are herewith revived and re-enacted.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the 1st day of March, 1863, the coupons on all bonds and Treasury notes of the United States heretofore issued, and which may be issued under and by virtue of this act, shall, at any time within thirty days before they come respectively due, and at any time after they become due, be receivable for customs as coin, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to and pay a duty of one per centum *each half year* from after April 1, 1863, upon *the average amount* of circulation of notes or bills as currency, issued beyond the amount hereinafter named—that is to say: banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of $100,000 and not over $200,000, eighty per cent thereof; over $200,000, and not over $300,000, seventy per cent. thereof; over $300,000, and not over $400,000, sixty per cent. thereof; over $400,000, and not over $1,000,000, fifty per cent. thereof; over $1,000,000, and not over $1,500,000, forty per cent. thereof; over $1,500,000, and not over $2,000,000, thirty per cent. thereof; over $2,000,000, twenty-five per cent thereof. In the case of banks with branches, the duty herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches as over and above and upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted or used by such branch. *Provided*, That all banks, associations or corporations, and individuals issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency after April 1, 1863, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum each half year thereafter upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued. And a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the last day of October 1863, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue, on the full amount of the fractional note circulation and on the average amount of all other circulation for the six months next preceding as aforesaid, during the time when such duties remain unaccounted for. And there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the President or some other proper officer of said bank association, corporation or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued, or which should accrue, and not accounted for; and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation or individual making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of $500. And such bank, association, corporation or individual shall, upon rendering the list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days, after the time when said list should have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues," approved Aug. 6, 1846, be, and the same is hereby, so far modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, upon depositing by said banks with the Treasurer an amount of United States bonds or Treasury notes not less than such deposits, respectively, as security for the payment thereof; and from time to time the Secretary of the Treasury may use such deposits by draft or check, to pay any of the creditors of the Government, or for transfer to the Treasury or authorized depositories.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds, notes and fractional currency, authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act, entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, in like manner as if the said sixth and seventh sections were hereby adopted as additional sections of this act; and the provisions and penalties of said sixth and seventh sections shall extend and apply to all officials of the Treasury Department engaged in engraving the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, and to all official and unofficial persons in any manner employed under the provisions of this act. And the sum of $600,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

The House considered in Committee of the Whole, and then passed the Post-office Appropriation bill.

The House passed the Senate resolution, legalizing the transfer of convicted criminals from the District of Columbia to the prison at Albany.

Mr. DUNN'S resolution passed. It provides for the payment of bounties and pensions to the officers and men in the Western Military Department.

Adjourned.

THE FIREMEN'S BALL.

The Fire Laddies and their Lassie, at the Academy of Music—A Real Good Time.

Notwithstanding old Jupiter Pluvius, who seems to have a spite against all festivities this Winter, and who has rained down objections to nearly every grand ball thus far given, the firemen flocked in vast numbers to the Fourteenth-street Opera House last night, and, as might be expected of gentlemen in their profession, brought their "flames" with them. Once within the Academy's walls, they all with one accord folded up the outside dampness with their overcoats and cloaks, and speedily entered upon the joyous business of the evening.

A Fireman's ball is an affair *sui generis*. There is a certain heartiness about it that would be voted quite shocking in more pretentious assemblages. When one of our New-York fire-boys pays five dollars for a ball-ticket, he "means business." He intends to have a good time, and, we are happy to say, he generally has it. When he invites his "Elizar" to accompany him, he has no thought of providing her with a Terpsichorean banquet, coldly furnished forth with a few stiff quadrills and many long and dreary promenades. It is fun for him to dance, and when his performances in this line have rendered him wholly breathless, and his face has taken to itself the color of one of his fire shirts, he is perfectly happy. There is, too, an easy social familiarity in such assemblages, which, without degenerating into licence, makes them especially charming to such as like to see people enjoy themselves in a sensible manner, and not walk about in pasteboard pomp as if they all had in their pockets a copy of a work entitled "*How to be a Gentleman; in Six Easy Lessons*," written by some modern imitator of my Lord CHESTERFIELD, that hollow old pomp of the last century, of whom blunt SAM JOHNSON said: "Sir, his manners are the manners of a dancing-master, and his morals are the morals of a prostitute." The fireman is naturally a jolly being, and he likes to see his neighbor as jolly as himself. If, therefore, in the performance of one of his many acts of simplicity and good nature some absurd law of that dreadful monster Etiquette is violated, the latter need hope for no peace-offerings. Conscious of an honest intention, our jolly fireman dances away, leaving the monster at liberty to growl himself into an asthma if he has a mind to make such a fool of himself. So it was with those who made merry at the Academy last night. The surroundings all contributed to a joyous result. The vast building was made as comfortable as its vastness could possibly permit. The focus of attraction, as to decorations, was the stage, which, being tastefully canopied over, had the appearance of a grand pavillion. At the further extremity were placed the three distinctive agents of the Department, the steam fire-engine, the hook and ladder truck and the hose cart. Above this an arch of light, supporting a golden scroll, on which gas-jets spelled the words "New-York Fire Department." Surmounting all, the glorious Bird, his pinions fringed with flames. The balconies were all made gay with garlands of beautiful flowers, and on the lower tier each panel was honored by the presence of two veritable hose-butts, borrowed for the occasion from the various fire companies, and made as bright as polishing could make them. In the vestibule, the steam fire-engine No. 34, (Howard,) prettily decorated with camellias and burnished up within an inch of its life, greeted the incoming ticket-holder. On the floor, brisk gentlemen, distinguishable by neat silver badges, kept the galvanic currents of geniality in good running order. Mr. ALONZO SLOTE was the chief of this busy band. He was ably supported by Messrs. D. D. CONOVER, J. T. WATKINS, J. G. FISHER, W. S. O'BRIEN, J. F. WENMAN, J. GARVIN, J. HEDDEN, E. D. GARESCHÉ, C. PLACE, N. L. MCCREADY, J. ANTHONY, JR., W. H. STODDART, and E. P. MORRIS. Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER led that noble army known as the Dust and Police Committee. His aids were H. A. BURR, O. W. BRENNAN, P. H. TITUS, L. DELMONICO, A. J. DEMAREST, J. L. MILLER, D. J. WILLETS, C. MCDOUGALL, R. TREMBLY, J. J. WESTRAY, W. H. WICKHAM, R. O. BROWN, J. DECKER, and E. S. BROOKS. Dancing was commenced at 9½, and kept up with unusual spirit until those "wee short hours ayont the twal," to which, we think, the poet BURNS somewhere alludes.

Peculiarly, as well as otherwise, the ball was an unparalleled success. The receipts for tickets amount touched $6,000, we have the authority of the amiable Treasurer, Mr. DELATOUR, for stating.

The Department of the East.

FALSE REPORTS RESPECTING GEN. WOOL AND THE STATE MILITIA—THE REPORT A HOAX THROUGHOUT.

It is satisfactory to state that the reports which have been published in certain newspapers in regard to a fracas existing between Gen. WOOL and the military authorities of the New-York State Militia, is altogether without even the shadow of foundation, and it is also untrue that any ill-feeling exists between any of the divisions of the said militia and the General, respecting the former ordering reports to be furnished to his department, and that they were refused. Such reports can only have had their origin in the fruitful, but nevertheless untruthful, cranium of some wag, who would wish to see this important department of the service dispensed with. These facts we have from the source best qualified to give the true and correct statement of affairs.

Gen. WOOL, since his appointment to the command of the department he now controls, has never demanded any reports, publicly or privately, from the militia of the State, nor have any been received at his headquarters from the "Second" or any other Division; and the result is, that if the officers who compose the General's Staff are spoken to on the subject, they find themselves in a position to contradict such an uncalled for rumor, and deny it altogether. The object of such a publication in the several newspapers in which the statement appeared is evidently to show that dissatisfaction has already arisen at these headquarters and that the militia of the several States of New-York and New-England have expressed an unwillingness to obey the orders of the General in the Department to which he has been so judiciously appointed by the United States Government.

When the chief officer of the Staff was spoken to on the subject, he appeared astonished, that a credulous people should be so easily misled, and his honest and straightforward reply was: "These divisions have not been asked to furnish any reports, therefore we could not, nor have we received any reports from them, not even the Second Division, which it is stated has furnished their reports to us." And again he said: "We are attending to the duties which the Government has appointed Gen. WOOL to perform, and I hope and trust we shall not depart from our instructions, and I am persuaded the General will not."

Maj.-Gen. WOOL has upon his Staff officers of recognized ability and of high attainments and acquirements, and the public may rest satisfied that they will perform their task, which is no easy one, to his and the Government's satisfaction.

Obituary.

Rev. Dr. BAYNARD RUST HALL, whose decease has been recently announced, was born in Philadelphia, in 1798. He was a son of Dr. JOHN HALL, who once held a position upon the Staff of Gen. WASHINGTON. He studied for some time at Princeton College, but graduated at Union with high honors, and although his friends intended that he should follow the legal profession, he chose the ministry, completing his theological course at the Seminary in Princeton. At the age of 22, he was married to Miss YOUNG, in Danville, Ky., and then went West to settle. He was Pastor of a Church and President of a College in Bloomington, Ind., for some years. Subsequently, he removed to Bedford, Penn., where he was Pastor of a flourishing congregation, and Principal of a large academy. At various periods he has been connected with educational institutions in Bordentown and Trenton, N. J., and at Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, N. Y.

As an author, as well as teacher, he gained a wide reputation. Among his works were a Latin Grammar, which he published when but 30 years of age; a highly popular and humorous volume, entitled *The New Purchase; or, Seven Years in the West*; and a work with the name of *Teaching a Science; The Teacher an Artist*—a standard authority upon education.

Dr. HALL was distinguished by high intellectual culture and refinement, by delightful conversational powers, to which an incessant current of humor lent animation and brilliancy, and to which the cordial kindness of his nature gave geniality. His life, influenced by the strongest religious convictions, as well as by inherent charity, was spent in labors of beneficence, which were only interrupted by his final illness. Dr. HALL leaves a widow and two children. It is painful to know that his closing days were embittered by great anxiety and the serious pressure of adversity.

At the funeral exercises, which took place on Sunday afternoon, in Brooklyn, a worthy tribute to the character of the deceased was paid by Rev. JAMES LEFEVRE, of Raritan, N. J.

Our Ship Yards—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The steamers building by Messrs. ROSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., for the New-Orleans and Havana line, are the *Morning Star* and the *Evening Star—both of the same model*. Length on deck, 286 feet; beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet 6 inches, and over 2,000 tuns measurement. Your Reporter no doubt received his details from some ill-informed person. C.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 26.

Correction.

The following paragraph occurs in the letter of our correspondent with SIGEL'S Reserve Division, published on Saturday evening last among the list of findings of a court-martial:

"Lieut. Col. E. A. L. ROBERTS, Twenty-eighth New-Jersey Volunteers, cashiered for drunkenness on duty."

We have seen an official copy of a paper certifying the honorable discharge of Col. ROBERTS, dated Falmouth, December 30, and signed by Major-Gen SUMNER. Of course the statement of our correspondent is a mistake.

THE SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-IRISH IN AMERICA.—Rev. GEORGE C. ARNOLD, of Philadelphia, lectures, to-night, in the West Twenty-fifth-street Presbyterian Church, on the "Scotch and Scotch-Irish in America." Mr. ARNOLD is reputed a very interesting writer, and will doubtless entertain and instruct his audience, which, for the sake of the cause, we trust will be a large one.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JAN. 27—Nos. 34, 3, 9, 10, 11, 19, 27.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the State Fairs last held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Coughs, Bronchitis,

Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat instantly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. To Public Speakers and Singers they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

A sure remedy

FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER,

AYER'S AGUE CURE

Never fails.

The Approaching Marriage

Of Miss Lavinia Warren and Charles S. Stratton, otherwise "Tom Thumb," is creating a great desire with the public to see the likenesses of these wonderful personages. We have had the pleasure to photograph them in single figures and groups, and are now prepared to furnish the trade and the public at our usual prices for card photographs. CHAS. D. FREDRICKS & CO.,

No. 587 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment. In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

Ladies Experimented upon, This Evening, at Hilton Hall, after Prof. BRITAN'S lecture. Single tickets, 15 cents; Two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents. Class for instruction on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—HAYDEN.—In Windsor, on Wednesday, Jan 14, at St. Gabriel's Church, by the Rector, Rev. Reuel H. Tuttle, Mr. THEODORE W. CLAPP, of Argyle, N. Y., and Miss LIZZIE E. HAYDEN, of Windsor. No cards.

DE WINDT—PIERREPONT.—At Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson County, on Thursday, Jan. 22, by the Bishop of Western New-York, WILLIAM MANSFIELD WHITE, of Livingston County, and ANNA MARIA, daughter of Hon. William C. Pierrepont.

DIED.

ARTELLS.—In Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, Jan. 23, after a long illness, ANTONIO ARTELLS, of Reus, Spain.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Chapel of Calvary Cemetery. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point Ferry, foot of 34th-st., until 9 o'clock.

BOWNE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, JEMIMA H., wife of Sidney B. Bowne, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on third day morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Cromwell, No. 125 Allen-st. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BEARE.—In Little Neck, Flushing, L. I., at the parsonage, on Saturday, Jan. 24, MATILDA GROSVENOR, daughter of Rev. Henry M. Beare.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, Little Neck, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars to Flushing, leave Hunter's Point on arrival of 9 o'clock boats from Jamesslip and 34th-st. Ferries. Conveyances will be in attendance at Flushing Dépôt.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 25, at his residence, in Henry, corner of Amity-st., JOHN COX, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Clinton-st., corner Harrison, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday next.

COOPER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, after a severe and lingering illness, ELIZABETH E., wife of Charles Cooper, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 36 6th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CADMUS.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 25, SARAH, wife of Herman Cadmus, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Bloomfield, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock.

CONKLIN.—At Dobbs' Ferry, suddenly, while under a surgical operation, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CONKLIN, aged 51 years, 11 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Sunday, Jan. 25.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

DOWNS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 25, EUNICE DOWNS, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Downs, of Frankfort, Me., in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, H. Dollner, on Washington-av., near Myrtle-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

FULLER.—In Rye, Westchester County, at his residence, TYLER FULLER, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Post Chester, at 1½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Jan 27. Cars leave corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Returning, leave Port Chester at 4 o'clock.

FINK.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 24, CATHERINE, relict of the late Arnest Fink, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her son in-law, S. M. Gardiner, No. 71 2d-av. The remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.

GWIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, from wounds received in the action of Dec. 27, 1862, before Haines Bluff, Lieut. Commander WILLIAM GWIN, U. S. N., of the gunboat *Benton*, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27. The friends of the family and deceased are invited to attend, without further notice.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 24, Mr. EDWARD HUGHES, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Pacific st. and Nostrand-av., without further notice.

INSKIP.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday night, Jan. 25, at his residence, in Grand-st., near Leonard, Mr. EDWARD S. INSKIP, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral services will be performed on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Gothic M. E. Church. The friends of the deceased and family are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 24, ALBERT S. JAMES, aged 14 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 170 West 37th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock.

LOWDEN.—In New-Bedford, on Thursday, Jan. 22, JAMES M. LOWDEN, of the firm of J. & A. Lowden, aged 40 years.

His remains will arrive by the Fall River boat, Pier No. 3, North River, on Tuesday, and be conveyed to Greenwood at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited. Carriages in waiting.

LEE.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 25, W. WINDER LEE, a native of the City of Baltimore, of a lingering consumption, aged 33 years.

His numerous friends in this City and in Baltimore will deeply regret his early demise. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 237 Church-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Baltimore papers please notice.

MATHER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 26, of croup, FREDERICK E., only son of Frederick E. and Ellen P. Mather, aged 1 year and 17 days.

Funeral services at No. 144 East 18th-st., on Wednesday, Jan 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be removed to Connecticut.

MICKLE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, J

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, willing and able to work, wants a place to do chamberwork and assist with washing, or do general housework in a small family; has best city references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do sewing; can produce satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 466 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 413 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 35th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 358 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at 229 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the front basement, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 133 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is a good cook, and thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place for fourteen months, and six years from her former employer. Call for two days at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who has lived in the best of families in this City; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place, opposite Barrow.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake maker; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 144 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a respectable family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best City reference, as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 306 3d-av, near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, THOROUGHLY competent, wants a place as first-class cook; is a good baker; would assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 157 East 31st-street, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as cook, and is willing to assist with the coarse washing; is an excellent baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as cook; has no objections to assist in washing; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 254 West 16th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference, if required, from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 27th-st., near the 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; one who understands desserts and is an excellent baker; no objections to doing light housework in a private family. Call at No. 432 Greenwich-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of good plain cooking, and will assist at washing and ironing; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS plain cook and to do washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 646 Hudson-st., in the rear.

AS PROFESSED COOK—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; is thoroughly competent; can furnish first-class testimonials from her former employers, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE English person, a careful and good manager, wishes a situation as above; no washing or ironing will be undertaken. Address, for three days, H. J. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable, steady Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring sts., second floor.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—REQUIRED by two highly respectable young women, in a very respectable family, the one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both are willing to assist with washing; the best of characters can be given from their last employers; together or apart no object; country preferred. Call for two days only at No. 35 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands laundry work in all its branches; or as thorough servant; wages $8. City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West 8th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do general housework; best of City reference. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City references; can be seen at No. 658 Broadway, room No. 21.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSMAKER, work in a private family, where she can find the comforts of a home; satisfactory references given. Address, for two days, No. 83 West 39th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable Protestant woman as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid, or to wait on a lady; is highly recommended from a first-class family, where she has lived several years in the above capacities; is a valuable person. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class laundress; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the neatest style; or would go as chambermaid and laundress; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 482 Broadway, Room No. 5.

AS LAUNDRESS—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED woman wishes a situation in a private family as laundress; understands her work thoroughly; good reference; can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., by applying to A. M. SEE.

AS LAUNDRESS—WANTED A SITUATION IN a private family as laundress, by one who thoroughly understands her business and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., on the third floor back room near 7th-av.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for two first-class Protestant cooks, three Protestant chambermaids and waitresses or laundresses, four good family seamstresses; no objection to the care of children, and will make themselves useful, if necessary. Also, a good cook, washer and ironer, and a chambermaid and waitress; will assist in fine washing; will go together or separate; have the best City reference from their last place; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Also, a number of smart, tidy girls for all kinds of work, in City and country; good situations more of an object than high wages. Employers will please favor us with a call. A steady Protestant Englishwoman wants a situation as cook and housekeeper in a widower's or plain respectable family; understands her duties well, and will be found willing and obliging. Four German girls wanted immediately. Apply immediately at the Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD servants, and all respectable servants wanting good situations will call at the old Institute No. 149 Grand-st., where they have been well served for the past twenty years. On hand and wanted, good cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, girls for housework, &c. Wanted a Protestant waitress. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A capable person as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last 16 years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness, and can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A NEAT PROTESTANT girl, aged 16, a situation as nurse; reads and writes; is a neat and capable nurse to a baby or young children; a respectable American family preferred; wages, $4. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, not long from Dublin, wants a place in a private family as nurse to one child, and do sewing or light chamberwork. Call at No. 253 1st-av., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED person, with good references, wishes a situation as child's nurse, seamstress, or chambermaid; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 287 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT English woman wishes a situation to take care of children, and to do chamberwork and sewing; good City references. Call for one week at 160 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, and has City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 241 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Can give the best of City reference; is kind and willing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 112 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second floor, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family in the City; understands the care of a baby; has good City reference. Call at No. 149 East 28th st., Room No. 7.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant girl. Has excellent City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A GENTEEL YOUNG French girl wishes a situation as nurse. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do any kind of family sewing; has no objection to taking care of some grown children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 36th-st., over the store, corner of 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes employment, by the week or month, to serve in a private family; would take a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; good City references given; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 194 13th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

GERMAN SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A respectable German girl, who can cut and fit, wishes a situation as seamstress or nurse for grown up children; speaks English fluently. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; can take a waiter man's place; or would do waiting and assist with chamberwork; has best City reference from her present employer. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant girl as waitress; perfectly familiar with her duties, and has first class references. Can be seen for two days at No. 432 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES a situation as waitress in a private family; her present employer, with whom she has lived nine years, will recommend her highly. Apply at No. 132 West 14th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a neat, respectable young woman, as a competent waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. She has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 34 6th-av., one door from 4th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as above by a thoroughly competent young woman with from three to five years' reference from her last employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen at BOOKHAM'S No. 400 4th-av., near 29th st.

AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT WOMAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. She can give unexceptionable references, and will do her utmost to give satisfaction. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th av. She is able to instruct children in music, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing; understands clear-starching and French fluting; willing to go out by the day or week; refers to some of the best families in the city. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st., 3d floor, front room, Mrs. MONAHAN. Also as cook on the same terms.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, has two years' reference from his last place; no objections to the country. Call at or address No. 440 4th-av., over the grocery store, or W. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young single man, (English,) as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City references. Address B. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a married man; no family; his wife is a first-rate cook or dairywoman; can give the best of references; or would take the management of a small farm. Call on or address F. P., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds; practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and foreman on a farm; understands the culture of grapes in hot and cold vineries and greenhouse, and raising of all kind of vegetables; also the raising of stock and farm produce; has got the very best of reference if required. Address I. Y., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—AN ENGAGEMENT wanted as head gardener and farmer by a reliable and practical man, long time foreman in first-class places; his wife will attend to the dairy and get up dinners if needed; references first-class. Address INVERNESS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FRENCH GARDENER.—A FRENCHMAN, who understands gardening in all its branches, who can take full charge of a hot-bed and greenhouse, wishes a situation in that capacity; speaks English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, by a man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; any private gentleman wanting such a man will be perfectly satisfied with him; would go as hostler to a hotel; wages moderate; good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS light porter, by a young man from the country; would be willing to make himself useful; can give satisfactory recommendations for honesty. Address T. H. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as waiter in a private family, with the best of city reference from his last place. Call or address M. R., No. 89 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN Englishman with the best of City references, in a gentleman's family. Address M. H., Mr. Keppler's, 4th-av, corner 20th-st.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter, either private or public, by a man who can furnish the most satisfactory reference; no objection to travel. Call or address WAITER, No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation; is a Protestant; can take care of horses and drive, and milk cows. Call or address, for two days, at No. 23 5th-st., in the rear, third floor. Good references.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A SITUATION in some mercantile business by a single man, (American) as light porter, or at any light respectable employment. Any firm willing to give him a chance can address M. G., in care of T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

FAIR WARNING.

In consequence of the immense advance in the price of material and labor, we are compelled to raise the price of JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINES to $12, to take effect on 1st February. All orders sent to us before that date, will be filled at $10. Our UNION WRINGER will remain for the present at old price, $8. These two articles are in use everywhere, and meet with universal approval. A week's washing may be done in two hours without soaking, rubbing or boiling. Call and see them in operation.

P. S.—In reply to many inquiries, we here say that we never sell County rights of our patent. Our price for a first-class State is $5,000. J. JOHNSON & CO., No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.
SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding-Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianoforte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

A LADY DESIRES TO PLACE HER SON, aged 9 years, in some good country boarding school, a short distance from this City, where he will receive good care and attention. Address EUGENE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate and payable monthly in advance.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
Is an old and efficient educational exchange
For supplying schools and families with the best teachers;
For helping teachers to find suitable positions;
For giving parents information of good schools;
For selling, renting and exchanging school properties.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Gentleman to conduct select school *on Long Island*; gentleman for public school, *N. Jersey*; lady for mathematics for *Western public school*; lady for English and piano in public school *on the Hudson*—she must also be able to lead the singing; an experienced and influential principal for *City female seminary*; lady for English, mathematics and drawing, *near City*—to begin in the Spring; lady for English, French and music, in family *on Long Island*—only one pupil; lady for French and music, in Philadelphia; gentleman to take select school in *N. Jersey*—there are now about 60 pupils; gentleman for German, French and music, near City; resident French teacher for young ladies school in *Phila.*; military Superintendent for school—Frenchman preferred; gentleman for French and Latin, for a college; lecturer on natural sciences, for City school; resident French teacher for City school; French gentleman for drawing and French; German gentleman for music; German governess for *City*; gentleman for English and military tactics; Episcopalian tutor for Penna; lady for piano, singing and drawing; lady for English and music, in N. Y. State; lady for English, French and music, *Brooklyn*; lady for English, French and music, *near City*—salary liberal. Italian governess, for City.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, *Irving Buildings*, No. 596 *Broadway*.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AMPLY qualified as to education and experience, wishes to give lessons in the English branches and French, in a school or family, in exchange for board. Failing to secure the above-mentioned position, she would act as visiting governess at a moderate compensation. Reliable references given and required. Address, for three days, H., Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., F., Post-office Box No. 322 New-London, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, WELL known in this City for success in teaching the different branches, desires a few more private pupils, or an afternoon engagement in a family or school. Her course of instruction includes English, in all its branches, German, French and music. References to present pupils given. Address A. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, COMPETENT to teach small children, in a private family; she must be thorough in the English branches, French, and music, vocal and instrumental. Address, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate, Box No. 1,077 Post-office.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FEW MILES OUT of town, a member of the Church, to teach the English branches, French (must speak it fluently) and vocal and instrumental music; must be a good player on the Piano. Salary $200 a year and board. Address J. T., Box No. 160 New-York *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; she is fond of children, and capable of giving a thorough English education, French, Latin and the rudiments of music; satisfactory reference given. Terms moderate. Address KINGSTON, Station F, 3d-av.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT (Episcopal) wishes a situation as tutor, in a school or private family, where he can give two or three hours during the day. Satisfactory references furnished. Address J. W. P., Box No. 4,097 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY-EDUCATED German lady desires a reëngagement as resident governess in a private family in this City. She is thoroughly competent to teach the higher English branches, as well as French, music and drawing. Unexceptionable City references given. Address A. B., Box 533 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, to teach the English branches, music and drawing, if required; young children preferred. Address J. T. A., Box No. 75 New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS COOK, either English or Scotch. Apply, with references, at No. 107 West 11th-st., before 12 M. and after 5 P. M.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a young woman, who is a first-class lady's maid and seamstress. Apply, with testimonials, at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., at 10 o'clock, where the employer can be seen.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business may apply, for two days, at No. 16 5th-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A PROTESTANT woman who is a good seamstress and willing to assist in light chamber work; with City references; can call between 3 and 6 o'clock, at No. 81 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—SMART, INTELLIGENT and obliging, to go to a pleasant country place near New-York. Apply, with good testimonials, before 10 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 Union-square.

WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE—A BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Address C. & P., Box No. 177 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant.

WANTED.—THREE GIRLS, COOK, CHAMBERMAID, and waiter. Call, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 82 Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Best testimonials required.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

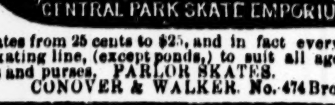
SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT arrivée, désire donner des leçons de Français dans une famille, ou une pension. S'adresser à No. 104 Franklin-st.

SKATES.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICE OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.

ALSO, FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, THE LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.

A job lot of medium colored Silks—about 3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS. WE ARE NOW OFFERING A FULL STOCK OF SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, OF ALL THE BEST BRANDS MADE, AT LESS THAN THE PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Having made our purchases previous to the RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN PRICES, Now is the time to buy for the Spring, as prices are expected to be 50 per cent higher than present rates.
Also, a large stock of Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Linens, &c., &c.
ALSO BALMORAL SKIRTS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $3 50.
ALSO WINTER DRESS GOODS, CHEAPER than Prints.
ALSO EVENING DRESS GOODS, &c., & MOURNING GOODS in great variety.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are now offering SPECIAL BARGAINS in our CLOAK DEPARTMENT. LADIES WILL FIND THE PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURED GARMENTS less than the value of the CLOTHS. ALSO the BALANCE of our STOCK OF SHAWLS Closing out AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will open their Spring importation of the above goods, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at retail. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Are now offering at Retail, a large and well selected stock of Housekeeping and Family Dry Goods, at the lowest market prices. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINEN SHEETINGS.
Two hundred pieces of superior Barnsley Linen Sheetings at prices considerably below their present value. ALSO, 500 superior superfine double Damask Table Cloths. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

R. H. MACY, REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLORS; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce. Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BARGAINS—BONNETS AT HALF PRICE THIS week; children's hats at half price this week; great bargains—opera bonnets and theatre bonnets, velvet bonnets at half price. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 581 Broadway. 581.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
BY D. W. IVES & CO., AT DERBY'S FINE ARTS GALLERIES, NO. 625 BROADWAY, on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS of a gentleman, of this City, together with some choice additions from the easels of CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS, embracing examples, principally painted to order, by the following distinguished artists: Hart, Vernert, Nehlig, Louis Lang, Eastman Johnson, J. Crawford Thom, Melby, Innes, Rondel, Shattuck, Alex. Wust, G. L. Brown, D. M. Carter, J. O'B Inman, Vion, Mathews, Lacroix, Sommer, Oertel, Boutelle, Henry, McEntee, Warren, Keiffer, Wydeveld and others.
Believing that this collection contains many specimens exceedingly interesting to connoisseurs, amateurs and lovers of the fine arts generally, we respectfully invite attention to the sale.
NOW ON EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, UNTIL SALE.
Catalogues ready for delivery as above, and at our down-town offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
Catalogues will be mailed to distant residents upon receiving a request to that effect.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class City-made furniture, consisting of parlors, chamber, reception and dining room suites. Rosewood etageres, library and secretary bookcases, sideboards, wardrobes, tables, lounges, chairs, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. Special and peremptory sale of choice old wines, brandies, condiments, cigars, &c., the property of an importing and jobbing house, comprising many of their choicest selections and importations for the past 20 years, viz.: Vieux Cognac, La Rein da Espagne, in original cases; very choice old Q brandy, Hennessey, Otard, and other favorite brands; very choice Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskeys; English and Holland gin, imported in wood and glass; Jamaica, St. Croix and pineapple rums; Ports, Madeiras, Sherries, pale, golden and brown, in great variety; many small and choice lots not herein mentioned.
Also an invoice of fine Havana cigars, consisting of over twenty lots, comprising an assortment of Concha, Yarzuelas, Operas, Flor de Prensados, Brevas, Lanormas, Regalia, Britannica, Mepis Regalia, part of the following well-known brands, viz.: Cabanas, Il-dolci-farnente, Albuerne, Pumariega, Henry Clay, Alzamora, Magnolia, Rosa de Santiago, El Sol, Nelson, &c., mostly in 100 boxes and warranted sound.
No other goods admitted. Catalogues ready on the morning of the sale. Our friends and the public are assured that this sale is well worthy of their attention.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 10½ o'clock at the private residence, north side of 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany parlor suite in hair-cloth, mahogany centre-table, pier mirror, mahogany and enameled bedroom suite, rosewood extension dining-table, chairs, lounge, bedding, stair-rods, window shades, clock, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer—Office No. 63 3d-av.

JOSEPH McGUIRE WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock, all the valuable machinery contained on the fourth floor of the building known as the Empire Works, foot of 25th-st., East River, consisting of a large and valuable stock of power and hand looms, balling, measuring, spooling and crimping machines; also 90 braiding machines, shafting and belting, bobbins, benches, and every other article used in a hoop-skirt manufactory; also a lot of old iron, gas pipe, stoves, &c.

MILLER & KENNELLY, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID MANSION ON MURRAY HILL.—Will be sold by MILLER & KENNELLY, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the finely situated leasehold property, No. 220 Madison-av., southwest corner of 36th-st., 98 feet 9 inches front, on Madison-av., 95 feet on 36th-st., with elegant house and commodious stables. For terms, &c., apply to Auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, blankets, comforters, spreads, looking-glasses, cottage suites, cooking-stoves, &c.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF COUNTERS, UMBRELLA racks, store fixtures, desks, and some two or three hundred empty boxes. LYNDS L. JONES, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.
The house is about 30 feet wide, 56 feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone; completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an L lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.
This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.
Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 110 Wall-st.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The substantial church edifice, on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., covering a plot of ground 92 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC high basement house No. 61 7th-av., finished with furnace to third story, Croton water, hot and cold throughout; gas in every place where light is required, and newly painted and papered. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 58 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE late Mrs. Hannah Appleton, house and lot No. 141 Macdougal-st., southwest corner of 4th-st., 34x86 feet. The house is very substantially built and will be sold low; also the house adjoining. Apply to D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

A FINE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE A BARGAIN—Elevated location, near a ferry, in Brooklyn; excellent neighborhood, modern improvements; in good order, and terms most favorable; but little money required. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE FOR SALE.—No. 23, on the north side. Lot 28x132. Rogers' lease, $[illegible] a year ground rent. House large, in fine order, with the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 353 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR STORY basement house No. 376 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, A THREE-STORY brick house, with water, bath, gas, range and hot air fixtures, at No. 1 West Baltic-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Inquire of Mr. VAN BRUNT, corner Court and Baltic sts. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D-avs., a new brown stone front house. Price $5,500. One in 51st-st; both three stories and basements good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 5[illegible]d-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR lease of lot, No. 138 9th-st., near Broadway, and opposite Messrs Stewart & Co.'s new stores. For particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Bank, corner Avenue D and 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, with all the improvements, on Murray Hill, 20 x 50, Lot 100 feet. Price $[illegible],000. Also a number of very desirable houses in good locations, at prices ranging from $7,500 upward. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 2[illegible]2 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad dépôts; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 90 acres, late the property of Israel Mott, deceased, situated in the town of White Plains, Westchester Co., on the road leading from White Plains to Rye, about 2½ miles from White Plains dépôt, and 3½ from Rye dépôt on New Haven road. On said farm is a house, barn and other out-buildings; is well watered; has fruit of various kinds, including three apple orchards in full bearing; on said farm are three splendid building sites, and is well calculated to divide into three small places. If not sold at private sale before the 3d of March, will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Ten per cent. of purchase money paid down on day of sale, and the rest on 1st day of April. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MOTT, on the premises. SOLOMON MOTT, near said farm, or J. A. MOTT, No. 62 West 10th-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM AND PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE.—Situated about 25 miles north from Baltimore, within a short distance of a railroad station, and easy of access by rail or water from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; containing 1,000 acres, 600 under cultivation, well-fenced and highly improved, part of balance of heavy and valuable timber. Buildings first-class, and cost over $25,000. The orchards contain 14,000 choice peach trees, a large proportion of which will be in full bearing the coming season; 500 apple trees and several hundred dwarf and standard pear, cherry and other fruit trees, all of the finest varieties. The farm can be rented, and will be guaranteed to pay ten per cent. Full particulars given and map of the tract shown on application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING site in Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 31 or 32 acres, no waste, all strong land, and in the highest state of cultivation, four miles from the river, five by road; price $6,000. The site is worth the price to a person that properly values health. Vessels can be seen passing and repassing on the noble Hudson. Address A. B. C., Wappenger's Falls, Dutchess County, New-York. No one need apply unless he wants it for himself to build upon. Unincumbered, title clear, &c.

FOR SALE—AT FIVE MILE RIVER, NORWALK, Conn., a farm of 51 acres, with dwelling-house and out buildings in good condition. The property is in the highest state of cultivation, contains a very fine young orchard, is situated within half a mile of the Sound, by which is had communication weekly with the City, and about a mile and a half from railroad dépôt. For terms, inquire of S. SEELY, No. 18 King-st., New-York.

FARM TO LET—AS A MILK FARM PREFERRED; 150 acres; within nineteen miles of New-York, in the County of Westchester, on the Harlem Railroad, within one mile of Scarsdale Dépôt; houses, barns and land in prime order; will be let low. Apply to or address M. MITCHELL, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for a factory; steam power required; location not of much importance. Reply, stating terms, particulars, which must be moderate, and when possession can be obtained, to FACTORY, Box No. 1,156 Post-office.

DWELLING WANTED.—DESIRABLY SITUATED between 4th and 7th avs.; 3-story, American pattern; price from $10,000 to $12,000 cash. Address M., Box No. 5,087 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. R., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT HUDSON, N. Y.
A large 3-story brick store, on Warren-st., 120 feet deep, with two large lofts for manufacturing; first floor fitted up in nice style, with shelves and counters suitable for salesroom, &c. The above is one of the best places for manufacturing or business on the North River. For particulars, address GEORGE B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, New-York.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J. Land in large or small lots. Also, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres, on easy terms. Village lots for $10. Mechanics wanted. Send stamp for circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDSOME, two-story double cottage, eligibly located on a ½-acre plot tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruits and berries; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. For sale low, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

FOR SALE.—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, a two-story cottage in a beautiful village on Long Island. Enquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON the second floor to gentlemen, with or without partial board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References given and required.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, a large and very pleasant second story front room to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 18 East 42d-st.; best references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family; location between 49th and 61st sts., east of 4th-av. Address G. H. O., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.
Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!
Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.
Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States, J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. PORTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal*.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862	1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,275,855 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	$4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period	$2,094,012 17
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$616,693 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank	237,402 20
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,215,170

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
Boston, Jan. 5, 1863.

United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 48 Wall, corner of William st., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 23, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANTICIPATION, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent, from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order,
C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

Bank Department, Albany, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE CAYUGA COUNTY BANK—A BANKING Association, Auburn, N. Y.—has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—THE ADVERTISER, an active business man, well acquainted with the Stock and Bond business, wishes to form a partnership with a member of the Board in good standing and of unexceptionable character. The advertiser would furnish a sufficient amount of capital, and can command ample financial facilities. Address, with real name and references, (no other communications noticed,) Box No. 4,047 Post-office. All communications strictly confidential.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.— The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Co., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

Office Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 28 to February 2d, both inclusive.
GEO A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st. corner Liberty-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN Railroad Stock. By
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS' BANK—CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASURER be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Office Norwich and Worcester Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent, on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 29th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.
The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company's Office, No. 25 William-st., (Room No. 9, 2d floor,)—New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock, will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst. to the 31st, inclusive.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 16, 1863.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXCHANGE Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.
The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order,
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Arctic Insurance Co., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1863.

Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCK HOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

Home Insurance Company, Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

Office of the Brevoort Insurance Company, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Lamar Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Astor Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock payable on demand at their office No. 67 Wall-st. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
New-York, Jan 1, 1863. EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.— Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment, and to all persons indebted to said firm, to call and pay such indebtedness at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS.
Dated New-York, Jan 26, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS.—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice, of such an income, that the partner investing capital of $3,000, will be guaranteed as income in the first year. Address, with real name, D. M., Station D, Post-office.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETIRED FROM THE firm of DIETZ & CO. JOHN G. DIETZ.
New-York, Jan, 23, 1863.

MR. JAMES M. DAVIS THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of W. R. TRAVERS & CO.
New-York, Jan. 26, 1863.

DENTISTRY

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 98 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION—To be held at Hamburg, Germany, under the auspices of the GERMAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, in July, 1863. The attention of agriculturists, the inventors and manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, growers of stock, packers of provisions, manufacturers of flour, &c., is called to this Exhibition, which will probably exceed in interest any Agricultural Exhibition ever yet held. Representatives from all the principal Agricultural Societies in the United States and Canadas are expected to be present.
All applications for entries must be made on or before the 15th day of April next, to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Programmes of the Exhibition and a list of the premiums, and all other information, can be had by applying as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGIN AT 8.
TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
FIFTH TIME THIS SEASON.
Sheridan's legitimate Comedy, the
SCHOOL
FOR
SCANDAL,
With the following great standard cast of the establishment:

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Charles Surface
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Reynolds	as	Sir B. Backbite
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. John Sefton	as	Crabtree
Mr. G. Holland	as	Moses
Mr. Young	as	Trip
Mr. Floyd	as	Careless
Mr. Browne	as	Rowley
Mr. Parkes	as	Snake
Mrs. Hoey	as	Lady Teazle
Miss Henriques	as	Maria
Miss F. Morant	as	Mrs. Candour
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Lady Sneerwell

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,)
Boucicault's popular Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY.
THURSDAY—First time this season, Morton's Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
FRIDAY—Eighth time, the romantic play of
PAULINE
SATURDAY—In consequence of the crowded state of the house on Monday, THE LADY OF LYONS will be repeated.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4.
To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, ROAD TO RUIN, THE IRISH HEIRESS, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS and A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1863.
LE DEPIT AMOUREUX,
Comedie in two acts by MOLIERE.
LE FEU AU CONVENT,
Comedie in one act by Theodore Barrière.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Will give his THIRD GRAND EXHIBITION of the
LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.
Fifteen gentlemen will inhale the gas. From arrangements completed, Dr. Colton believes he can promise an exhibition of thrilling interest, equal to the first.
Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents.
Tickets crowded out of the two first exhibitions, good for this.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Gallilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Jan 26, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city.
10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter,
5,000 drum heads, snare,
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.
Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.
Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 21, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—
500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.
200,000 knit shirts.
500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.
All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples, which may be seen at this office.
Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.
Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:
A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;
A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.
Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trapblock Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manageress ... Miss LAURA KEENE
Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
Fourth week of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
whose brilliant performances for the last three weeks have attracted the
MOST FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
The comic operetta, entitled
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PAUL ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
From the Herald of Jan. 22.
More than any actress we have in the City Mrs. Wood is the favorite mirth-maker, and fun and jollity are her constant attendants. She is the only player since Burton who has the faculty of extemporizing so admirably as to catch the very tone and spirit of the author, and her arch, piquant drollery, her pretty laughing face, and her rich merry voice, give her the most entire control of the audience. Nor does she lack that ability to be pathetic at will which all great comedians have, and of which mere farceurs are destitute. Take her for all in all, she is without an equal among the present comediennes. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to look at the bills to know in what Mrs. Wood plays, for she is sure to be worth seeing in anything, although a good piece adds to her attractiveness, as a good setting beautifies even a diamond.
TUESDAY, EVENING, Jan. 27,
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
MRS. JOHN WOOD AS PAUL THE PET,
WITH A POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS
And a numerous Corps de Ballet.
MR. AND MRS. WHITE.
FRIDAY EVENING, MRS. JOHN WOOD'S BENEFIT.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
Will be produced a new and extensively-elaborated version of a famous
FAIRY BURLESQUE,
devised, compiled, and re-written by a popular dramatic author, replete with splendid scenery, machinery, wardrobe, properties, &c.
MRS. JOHN WOOD IN THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTER.
THE ARAB GIANT, MR. GOSHAN,
said to be the largest man in the world, is engaged, and will appear in a speaking character.
In accordance with the universal request, the
ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT
AND
SOMEBODY ELSE
Will be performed TO-MORROW EVENING.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

PALACE GARDEN.
ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th st., near 6th-av.
AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.
And every evening during the week. Introducing an original idea each evening.
An equal chance for each individual in the audience to show their smartness in
GUESSING.
A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH
Will be given to the one who shall guess nearest the ONE number drawn from a THOUSAND.
Dr. ADRIEN'S
Farewell entertainments in
PRESTIDIGITATIONS.
Previous to leaving for Europe. Full particulars in New-York *Herald.*
Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance.
Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

IRVING HALL.
MRS. J. E. THOMAS will give her grand ANNUAL CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, assisted by the following Artists:
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Signor ABELLA, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Burlesque opera,
LA SOMNAMBULA.

Miss Julia Gould	as	Amina
G. Swain Bulkley	as	Elvino
R. Bishop Bulkley	as	Alessio

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,
No. 600 Broadway,
L. B. Lent ... Manager
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the
WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
ANTONY and CLEOPATRA,
who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly-trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $165
Second Cabin Passage ... 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $140
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN.
Capt. GRANGE carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 31.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10[illegible] and $[illegible]: Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.
The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... Jan. 31
KANGAROO ... Saturday ... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... Feb. 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A No. 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIPS MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.
The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
Price of first cabin passage $50.
For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.
Passage money to Nassau ... $50
Passage money to Havana ... 70
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the Crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 163 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
AN
UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH.
AND
SIGNAL SUCCESS
In her wonderful personation of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON,
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Conductor ... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS
By MONS. PHILLIPPE AND MR. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden	Miss BATEMAN
Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorrens, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest	Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen	Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
OF
BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1863,
At 8 o'clock.
Music by "Helmsmüller's 22d Regiment Band," and "Germania Orchestra."
TICKET, admitting a Lady and Gentleman ... $1 50
TICKET, admitting a Gentleman ... 1 00
Tickets may be obtained on application to any Member of the General Committee, or at the Library.
The Hat and Cloak Rooms will, on this occasion, be thrown open gratuitously, for the accommodation of guests.
For Programme, see
Brooklyn Evening Papers.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
James Thorne, Franklin Woodruff, P. M. Myers, A. V. B. Van Dyck, John R. Kennaday, James H. Forthingham, Adrian Van Senderen.

ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—PRICE OF ADMISSION CHANGED.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will lecture and experiment THIS EVENING, at Clinton Hall. Persons from the audience in a perfectly wakeful state, will be operated upon, their voluntary motions, taste, sight, hearing, &c., entirely controlled. The experiments will be equally wonderful and amusing. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture, at 7¾. Single tickets, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents. Class on Wednesday afternoon

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis,
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.
SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.
THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:
Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.
Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."
And
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 10, 1862.
JUBAL HARRINGTON, Administrator.
n11-law 6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu*.

FOR SALE—A HAND TOBACCO CUTTING MACHINE. Apply at Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE
remain for the public to see the charming little
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who is to be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM. THUMB.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 10, after which she will never be exhibited.
ONLY A VERY FEW DAYS MORE, THEN, remain for the public to see her. During these few days, she will be seen in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 P. M.
HER MORNING LEVEES, from 10 to 12, are much less crowded, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES,
and as the Manager is determined to accommodate every visitor to the fullest extent—to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, he has made arrangements to
GIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
AND
THIS EVENING AT 7¾ O'CLOCK,
and the same chaste, elegant, and strictly moral drama,
CHARLES THE SECOND;
OR,
WAGGERIES IN WAPPING,
will be produced at each.
MISS WARREN AND COM. NUTT
will be introduced to the audience on the stage between the acts of the Drama at each performance, where every visitor has an excellent opportunity to see them. They will also be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening.
This extraordinary pair of human beings,
THE SMALLEST EVER KNOWN,
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 54½ POUNDS,
constitute the greatest curiosity the world has ever produced.
Miss WARREN'S WARDROBE is so extensive that she appears in a different dress every day, and in a chaste selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING."
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors.
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
The great Pantomimic Actress,
CUBAS,
in a new character,
NARAMATTAH, THE CHILD OF THE FOREST,
which has created a
GREAT SENSATION
in all the
EUROPEAN CITIES,
rivaling the celebrated Celeste.
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
in his great personation of
PETER PROBITY,
in the charming drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
received with unbounded applause every evening.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) will be presented the beautiful drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
Peter Probity ... Mr. C. W. Couldock
Grace ... Miss Couldock
To conclude with Celeste's drama of
NARAMATTAH,
THE CHILD OF THE FOREST.
Naramattah ... by ... Mlle. CUBAS

UNION HALL,
CORNER OF DIVISON-AV. AND CLYMER-ST.,
BROOKLYN, E. D.
MR. J. ROSS BROWNE
Will deliver his humorous and instructive lecture,
"A TRIP TO ICELAND,"
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1863.
Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
For particulars, see Brooklyn *Daily Times, News* and *Eagle.*

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist,* is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 5th-st. and 5th-av.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Twenty-sixth Exhibition of this school will be repeated in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts on TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission 20 cents; Children 10 cents; to be had at the door.
No postponement on account of the weather.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
THE LOST ARTS,
BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—REV. GEORGE C. ARNOLD, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture in the West 25th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., New-York, at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING, for the benefit of a Church in a neighboring city. Subject—*The Scotch and Scotch-Irish in America.* Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
NEW PIANO FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that, having purchased the interest of his brother, ED. G. BRADBURY, in the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm will dissolve on the 31st day of January instant,) he will also withdraw his own interest from the said firm, and will open on Feb. 2 proximo, his new warerooms for the sale of his celebrated piano fortes.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM:" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists: MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.
B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. — Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

The Triumph of Moderation, and of Law and Order.

MR. CALLICOTT ELECTED SPEAKER.

The House Fully Organized by the Choice of the Union Caucus Nominees.

The Last Expediency of the Fields' Democracy.

Charges Preferred Against Mr. Callicott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

Between 40 and 50 policemen were stationed in and about the Capitol an hour before the time of meeting this morning. This was done, it is understood, at the instance of Gov. SEYMOUR, who, at last, had become awake to the fact that he had a duty to perform, all the more imperative on him from the fact that incipient revolution had been invoked for three weeks in the name of the "Democracy" and "our Democratic Governor."

There was better feeling than had been manifested for many days. The refractory Democrats were less revolutionary, and but few of them disposed to continue illegitimate opposition to an organization or even to Mr. CALLICOTT. Most of them had reconsidered their intention not to serve on committees should Mr. CALLICOTT have them to make up, and fewer still adhered to the often declared purpose to oppose all legislation in case Mr. CALLICOTT was Speaker, and not one was prepared to shoot down Mr. CALLICOTT in his progress to the Chair.

After the most extraordinary contest that the State had ever seen, in which every experiment, legitimate and illegitimate, had been exhausted, there was a prevalent disposition with the Democrats to submit to what could not be prevented.

Under these circumstances, the House met. The special order was the election of Speaker, without debate, interruptions or explanations of any kind; therefore the calling of the roll—the only thing in the way—was watched with deep interest. There were two or three Democratic absentees, for whom Union members, in the spirit of fairness, at once purposed to pair—119 answering.

Mr. T. C. FIELDS undertook to couple the election of Speaker and Clerk by offering a resolution declaring Mr. TRIMMER Speaker, and Mr. CUSHMAN (Union) Clerk. This was a clear violation of the special order and agreement Saturday evening, and as such the Union members resisted and insisted that the only thing that could be done without violating faith and the rules, was to call the roll on the question of Speaker. And so the Clerk ruled. Mr. T. C. FIELDS called for the Yeas and Nays. The effect was to develop the fact that Mr. FIELDS could not longer carry his party. Mr. SAXTON SMITH, Mr. KORN, Mr. GILLESPIE, Mr. A. SMITH, and other high-minded Democrats, explained that, while they were bound to stand by their party, they would not be led into placing their names on a record that impeached their honor. To say the least, Mr. FIELDS made not only an unsuccessful but, for himself, an unfortunate movement by offering the resolution. It is due to him that it should be stated that he repudiated the idea of violating an honorable agreement, and that he had offered the resolution after consulting with gentlemen of both parties.

The ruling of the Clerk was sustained, ayes 69, nays 41.

Mr. FIELDS then undertook to get a direct vote on the resolution declaring Mr. TRIMMER Speaker. This was ruled out, on the ground that the mode of electing had already been fixed by the House.

After this much the vote direct for Speaker proceeded; and on no previous occasion had the calling of the roll been watched with so much interest. No one in the House doubted that the moment of fate had at last arrived. It was one of unequaled silence. Scores of pencils followed down the division, but as the Clerk called the roll it took not long to ascertain that the vote stood—

For Mr. Callicot	61
For Mr. Trimmer	59

The announcement was received in silence.

The Clerk named Mr. TRIMMER and Mr. DEPEW a Committee to conduct Mr. CALLICOTT to the Speaker's chair. Mr. T. C. FIELDS said Mr. TRIMMER was out of the House. The Clerk then named Mr. DEAN, of New-York. Mr. T. C. FIELDS said that Mr. DEAN was not in the House. The Clerk then named Mr. SAXTON SMITH. Mr. T. C. FIELDS said that he hoped Mr. SMITH would also be out of the House. Mr. SMITH was in his seat, and with Mr. DEPEW conducted Mr. CALLICOTT to the Speaker's chair. A few hisses from the galleries and lobby, in which a small knot of Democratic members joined, was an expected manifestation of expiring malignity.

The speech of Mr. CALLICOTT, on taking the chair, was brief and appropriate. He declared that while as a member of the House he should remain faithful to his political principles, he pledged himself to an impartial discharge of the duties of the responsible position.

The remainder of the organization was proceeded with without interruption. Mr. CUSHMAN (Union) received 63 to 59 for Mr. SICKLES, Democrat. The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. FIELDS, had at least worked themselves into a positive minority; and they had been equally successful in conferring on the Unionists what they did not, before the revolutionary proceedings on Saturday possess—the power of numbers requisite to organize the House in their own way.

And so the entire list of Union caucus nominees was chosen, the Speaker voting for them.

Thus under a three weeks' contest, which, in some of its features, were extremely farcical, in some approaching the tragical, and, more nearly than ever before known in this country, to a point where the next step was bloody revolution.

To the Union members the State, the country, owe a debt of gratitude for asserting, in the face of every threat, the principle that the majority must rule. By the firmness, patriotism and devotion to every consideration that appealed to them, they overcame not only faction, but more than half-organized revolution, and thus "from out the nettle danger plucked the flower of safety."

In spite of all he had said, not five minutes after Speaker CALLICOTT had taken the chair, Mr. T. C. FIELDS was among the very first to address him as "Mr. Speaker."

Immediately succeeding the adjournment on Saturday evening, the Democrats perceiving that they could not defeat Mr. CALLICOTT short of inaugurating revolution and breaking up the Legislature, set about preparing a protest to be signed by all of their members, for the purpose of having it entered on the journal of the House. It was presented at a caucus held at the Delavan House, Sunday evening; but there was such a general dissent that the project was abandoned.

Not to be defeated thus, Mr. T. C. FIELDS, when the House was fully organized, under a question of privilege, made an appeal of sympathy and an exhibition of virtuous indignation because the Democrats, after what they had said and done, had not been given to them! Mr. T. C. FIELDS, however, contented himself with offering a preamble and a series of resolutions, charging Mr. Speaker CALLICOTT with having entered into corrupt bargains, and calling for a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. MATTOON, on the part of the Union members, said they courted investigation. Mr. SHERWOOD reiterated the sentiment; but was opposed to the assertion contained in the preamble, "that there is reason to believe" that there "exists the evidence" of the things charged against Mr. CALLICOTT. It was artfully drawn to commit the House to the truth of charges of which there was no evidence.

Pending this discussion, Col. DALY, Private Secretary to the Governor, appeared with His Excellency's Annual Message, which Mr. SAXTON SMITH, when the Clerk had commenced reading, moved to lay on the table. Mr. T. C. FIELDS said that would be disrespectful to the Governor, and demanded the reading of the Message. Considering that it was read to the Senate just three weeks ago, had been read by every member in the House, and had been published in every paper in the State, it was a barren act of courtesy. The Clerk, therefore, proceeded to read.

After the reading, the debate on Mr. FIELD's preamble and resolutions proceeded.

In bearing witness to the propriety with which Mr. CALLICOTT, from the commencement down to the close of the most remarkable contest which resulted in elevating him to the Speakership, and the utter discomfiture of his enemies and calumniators, I but record the unanimous and hearty sentiment of the Union members. Not only has the manner in which he has borne himself won the devotion and unreserved respect of the Union men, but in more than one instance it has extorted the commendation of those who, by the discipline of party, were compelled to vote against him, and who, I have reason to believe, sincerely rejoice over his election. Mr. CALLICOTT has triumphed without so much as a single word from him, for none was needed. The brief speech of Mr. BEMIS, if anything, was all that was uttered on the Union side, and it was sufficient. But his enemies indulged in three weeks of denunciation, resorted to expedients never before dreamed of by men with respectability enough, by any means, to obtain a seat in the House, and brought not only the House, but the State, to the verge of revolution, with no other purpose but to defeat Mr. CALLICOTT. It was, indeed, openly declared by his opponents that, if elected, he would never be permitted to reach or occupy the Speaker's Chair.

And yet, over all this Mr. CALLICOTT, by the prudent and firm action of the Union members, has triumphed, and he occupies the Speaker's Chair to-day, having passed through an ordeal which few men ever before were called upon to face.

The preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. T. C. FIELDS are a poor expedient to cover a defeat which, if not disgraceful to them, is at least most humiliating. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning.

The galleries and lobbies and all parts of the House were crowded.

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, offered a resolution electing Col. TRIMMER Speaker, and JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN Clerk.

Mr. CHURCH raised the point of order that the resolution was a violation of the agreement adopted yesterday, as it elected a Clerk as well as a Speaker.

The Clerk decided the point of order as well taken.

Mr. FIELDS felt bound to appeal from the decision of the Clerk. He (FIELDS) offered the resolution in good faith, and he believed that he did not violate the spirit or the letter of the agreement that had been made. The resolution looked to the organization of this Assembly, and it was that was sought to be accomplished. It had been offered after consultation with several Republican members.

Mr. DEAN thought that the resolution was strictly in order.

When the vote was taken, Mr. KORN said that while he was willing to act with his party upon all matters, he would not violate good faith. He therefore voted to sustain the decision.

A MEMBER—"Oh, you will get a good place on the Committees."

Messrs. ANDREW SMITH, LOLT, GILLESPIE and FREAN, made similar statements and voted "aye."

Mr. WEAVER thought the resolution in strict conformity with the agreement made yesterday, as it fully carried out the organization of the House. He therefore voted in the negative.

Mr. SHERWOOD was quite confident that the gentleman from New-York (FIELDS) had not designed to violate good faith, or act in the slightest degree in conflict with the resolution adopted yesterday. He deemed it proper to say that he (SHERWOOD) had himself been consulted by Mr. FIELDS, and had thought the resolution in order; but now, remembering that the House had previously agreed on the manner in which the vote should be taken for Speaker, he thought that the resolution was not in order.

The decision of the Clerk was sustained.

A ballot for Speaker was then taken with the following result:

Callicott	61
Trimmer	59

Absent—Messrs. BOSWELL, HUGHES, QUACKENBUSH, F. B. SMITH, SHORT and TAGGART.

The Clerk appointed Col. TRIMMER and Mr. DEPEW as a committee to conduct Mr. CALLICOTT to his seat.

Mr. TRIMMER did not appear.

The Clerk then named Judge DEAN.

Mr. DEAN failed to appear.

The Clerk then named Mr. SMITH, who, with Mr. DEPEW, conducted Mr. CALLICOTT to the chair.

Mr. CALLICOTT, on taking the Chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

An ineffectual contest so long delayed the organization of the House and obstructed the legislation required for the welfare of the State, that it was rendered obvious that no organization could be effected without some compromise. Therefore it became my duty to accept the Chair. On doing so let me thank you most sincerely for the honor conferred on me. The duties of the position are at all times difficult, important and must be especially delicate and arduous during the present session, and I am deeply sensible that whatever degree of success your presiding officer may attain is largely dependent upon your indulgence and coöperation. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions I shall strive to make my action in this office the best refutation of calumny. While as an individual member of the Assembly I remain firmly attached to the political principles I have always professed, my duties as Speaker shall be performed with an equal regard to the rights of all, and with judicial fairness. It will be my earnest endeavor by strict and important enforcement of the rules of order, and by vigilant care of the dignity of the House and the rights and privileges of each and every one of its members, and by unswerving fidelity to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, to secure your entire confidence and good will. Again thanking you for this signal proof of favor, I enter with diffidence upon the duties of the Chair.

The House then proceeded to elect the following officers, all Republicans:

Clerk—Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi N. Gano, of Olean.
Doorkeeper—Charles E. Young, of Oswego.
First Assistant Doorkeeper—Alexander Fryor, of Columbia.
Second Assistant Doorkeeper—Willard S. Cook.

These officers were all sworn in.

Mr. BOSTWICK moved that a Committee wait on the Governor and inform him that the House was organized.

Messrs. BOSTWICK and SMITH were appointed as such Committee.

Mr. REDDINGTON moved that a Committee of Two wait upon the Senate.

Messrs. REDDINGTON and TRIMMER were appointed as such Committee.

The organization of the Assembly being completed,

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Charges have been made against the integrity, honesty and personal fitness of Mr. T. C. CALLICOTT, of Kings County, the Speaker elect, and there is evidence in existence to substantiate such charges; and

Whereas, There is further evidence that the said CALLICOTT entered into negotiations to exert his influence and power as Speaker of the Assembly, in favor of a certain candidate for United States Senator, who would assist him in securing the Speakership; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the said CALLICOTT entered into a corrupt bargain to secure the election of the Clerk and other officers of this House; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be elected by this House, by ballot, to investigate said charges, and also the legislative acts of T. C. CALLICOTT in the Assembly of 1860, and report thereon to this House, and that the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. FIELDS, in offering the preamble and resolution, said that, in justice to the Speaker elect as well as to the members on this floor, he hoped that no objection would be made to the proposition.

Mr. MATTOON, of Oswego, (Rep.,) hoped that no member of the Republican Party would vote against the resolution. Serious charges have been made against the Speaker chosen by the Republicans, and he hoped they would be investigated.

Mr. LEVERIDGE rose to the point of order that, "as the resolution gives rise to debate, it must lie over."

The Speaker ruled the point of order well taken, and said that the resolution must lie over.

Mr. FIELDS appealed from the decision of the Speaker, and was proceeding to argue that "a question of privilege could not lie over," when the Speaker withdrew his decision, on the ground that the resolution affected him personally.

Mr. MATTOON said that the resolution embraced the highest privilege of the House, and ought to be adopted at once. If the charges are true, they should be substantiated; and if false, they should be publicly disproved.

Mr. SHERWOOD objected to the preamble of the resolution as implying that the charges were true. For the purpose of further consideration, he moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table.

Mr. LOUTREL made the point of order that a question of personal privilege could not lie on the table.

At this time Gov. SEYMOUR's private Secretary appeared, and delivered his Annual Message, which was read.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Message,

Mr. DEAN moved to amend the preamble by inserting the words "it is alleged," so as to make no positive charges.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. FIELDS.

Mr. LESLIE opposed the resolution on the ground that as Mr. CALLICOTT was elected Speaker, that settled the question. He (LESLIE) held that the charges against Mr. CALLICOTT had not been substantiated. Mr. CALLICOTT had a perfect right to make an arrangement to support the Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. DARCY said that charges had been openly made on this floor of bargain and corruption against the Speaker, as well as of having disposed of a vote which did not belong to him, (CALLICOTT,) but to five thousand good, and true, and loyal Democrats of Kings County. His colleague (LESLIE) might regard this as perfectly blameless on the part of Mr. CALLICOTT, but while he (LESLIE) might, perhaps, obtain a good place on some Committee, it was very certain that Mr. CALLICOTT would never again be supported by the good and true and honest Democrats of Kings County.

At the instigation of the Republicans, Mr. PRINDLE opposed the preamble and resolution strongly.

After further debate, pending the question, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Senate held a session of ten minutes. Nothing of general interest was transacted. Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

The Rebels Admitting their Defeat at Murfreesboro.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 26.

Gen. ROSECRANS hopes the Cincinnati, Louisville and other newspapers will desist from the practice of publishing reports of shipments of supplies to the Department of the Cumberland. This is substantially a notification to the rebels to prepare their forces for the capture of such supplies. It is understood, however, that newspapers would not make such publications if Quartermasters and Commissaries did not furnish the items.

WHEELER's Cavalry made a dash at a train of cars on Sunday, on the railway between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars, but were frightened away before they destroyed the balance of the train. A convalescent killed one of the rebels. One Federal Sergeant was badly wounded. Brig. Gen. D. S. STANLEY followed the rebels sharply, but they had too much the start of him. He rode 52 miles in twenty hours.

Rebel cavalry in considerable bodies constantly hover on our flanks, watching our communications. The Government ought to reinforce the cavalry arm of this Department and supply horses to mount infantry regiments to pursue the rebels.

The rebel General WHEELER has been made a Major-General, and is in command of all the rebel cavalry in Tennessee.

Capt. ELMORE OTIS, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, who distinguished himself conspicuously in a splendid and sucessful charge upon the enemy in the battle of Stones River, and who now commands a brigade of cavalry, has been recommended by Gen. ROSECRANS for a Brigadier-Generalship. Also, Col. STANLEY and all the officers of his brigade, for promotion to Brigadier-Generals.

Brig.-Gen. GARFIELD, who whipped HUMPHREY MARSHALL in Eastern Kentucky, and who afterward distinguished himself in the command of a brigade at Shiloh, has reported to Gen. ROSECRANS for duty, and will probably be assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Cumberland.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, during the absence of Gen. MCCOOK, commands the right wing. Brig.-Gen. GRANGER commands Gen. ROSSEAU's Division.

It is reported the enemy are being reinforced. An intercepted letter from a member of Gen. BRAGG's Staff, indicates that the feeling against BRAGG is so strong that he will be superseded. The writer admits that, notwithstanding the rebels captured the most guns and several thousand prisoners from us, they were badly whipped.

He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the rebel army was splendid, they were beaten by superior generalship, and by the obstinacy of the Yankees. The whole number of the rebel prisoners captured in the battle was about 3,500, with eight guns and four standards.

The weather continues stormy and the rivers are swelling.

Dr. E. SWIFT, U. S. A., Medical Director of this Department, whose services are almost invaluable, will be strongly recommended for promotion, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, for long years of faithful service.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Main Expedition Under Gen. Foster not yet Moved.

A Force of Rebels Driven Out of Pollocksville.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 26.

Peivate advices from Newbern are to Tuesday, 20th. No mail had then left for the North for two weeks, but one was about leaving for New-York. The main expedition of which so much has been said, had not started, but a land force was sent forward Saturday, 17th, toward the railroad, which encountered 1,300 rebels at Pollocksville, drove them from the town and took possession. Some of the New-York Cavalry were woundec. The general health of the troops is excellent.

The Free-Labor Movement—Ten Loyal Regiments to be Organized—Feeling Against Gov. Stanly.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 17,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.

The Presidents of the Free-Labor Associations of Craven, Cartenet, Hyde and Beaufort Counties have received letters from prominent Northern statesmen, irrespective of party, expressing the earnest commendation of their object and principles.

They are also assured of the hearty sympathy and coöperation of President LILCOLN, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of Gov. STANLY to the movement.

The movement is rapidly gaining strength, and already includes the First North Carolina Regiment.

A movement is on foot to ask the authority of Congress for the formation of ten loyal North Carolina regiments, the material for which is abundant.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the First North Carolina Loyal Volunteers:

Resolved, That one "JENNINGS PIGOTT," now claiming a seat as Representative from this District, who came to Newbern a few weeks ago from Washington, D. C., where he has been "claim agent" for fifteen years, for the purpose of getting "elected to Congress" through Governor STANLY's aid, and by promises to Secessionists to return their slaves, and indemnify them for their losses, and by sympathizing with them generally and denouncing "free labor" as "abolitionism," while he, himself, at his home in the District of Columbia, professes to be an "Abolitionist," has earned the contempt of all decent men and richly merits "a coat of tar and feathers" and "a free ride on a rail," should he ever again visit North Carolina.

Resolved, That as native citizens of North Carolina and loyal men who have taken up arms for the Union, we claim the right to have something to say as to who shall be the Representative to Congress from this District, and inasmuch as the majority of our regiment were disfranchised through the trickery and meanness of Gov. STANLY and his confederates, and with the exception of some fifty or sixty of our members, not given an opportunity to vote, we protest against the recognition of the election of the said "JENNINGS PIGOTT."

NEWBERN, Thursday, Jan. 15,
Via FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 25.

The following is among the resolutions adopted to-day by the Carteret County Free-Labor Association:

Resolved, That EDWARD STANLY's attempted suppression of the freedom of the Press by menaces of summary punishment of correspondents, and by threats to arrest and imprison any and all persons whatever who shall dare to speak or write in censure of his course, is in derogation of public liberty, and hostile to the fundamental principle of Republican Government.

Dr. JNO. M. DAVIS, Assistant Surgeon Ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, has been appointed Post-Surgeon here.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Speech of Rear-Admiral Foote.

The American Colonization Society celebrated its Forty-sixth Anniversary in Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND's Church, Washington, on the evening of Jan. 20.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and it was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. P. D. GURLEY.

The Corresponding Secretary (Dr. R. R. GURLEY) then read extracts from the Annual Report, from which it appeared that eleven Vice-Presidents died during the past year, among them Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY. The abolishment of Slavery in the District is referred to in a most congratulatory manner. On account of the distracted state of the country, but two agencies—that composed of Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, and that composed of the northern portions of Ohio—have been actively engaged for the Society during the past year. The Slave-trade, and the exertions made for its suppression, were also referred to, and the Report closed with a high eulogy upon the great men who formed the Society, and those who have been instrumental in continuing its usefulness.

After the reading of the Report, the Chair introduced Rear-Admiral FOOTE, U. S. N., who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The few remarks I purpose to make on this occasion will be practical.

The present condition of our country has given to the American Colonization Society a significancy which it never had before. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed hitherto in regard to the object, scope, management and bearings of this Society, it would *now* seem that it is indispensable as an instrumentality of good, to the suffering black man, both slave and free.

There never can be peace in the world until the status of the negro is defined. Where shall he live? How shall he be instructed? What shall be his social position? What are his capacities? What his rights, natural and civil. These are questions that agitate the world. Statesmen, as well as philanthropists, are now engaged in solving this great problem. Under these circumstances, it would be impolitic in the extreme to ignore this institution, so well adapted to accomplish the great end in view. No! let the statesman, the Christian philanthropist, and all true patriots, give their influence in sustaining this, the only Society of a colonial character, which has thus far been successful in its operations. This success may be conclusively shown by giving a brief statement of the rise and character of colonies. The history of colonies is an interesting history. From the earliest period down to the present time, colonies have been formed from a multiplicity of motives. Military colonies, penal colonies, and colonies founded on religious considerations—as exhibited by the Puritans of New-England—show abundantly the varied character of colonies, as well as the motives upon which they were founded. It is not, therefore, surprising, in view of the fact that with us in the United States, containing a large free as well as slave population, that the idea of forming a colony for the benefit of the colored population should have been entertained.

In the early days of the Republic, JEFFERSON and MARSHALL, with several prominent statesmen of the North, endeavored to remedy the evil of so large a colored population in our own country. A suitable location for them was sought in the lands of the West. Spain and Portugal were also sounded on the subject with reference to a place in South America or the West Indies; but these schemes were valueless, as they wanted the main requisite, that Africa itself should share in the undertaking. When Africa was selected in the year 1816, and the American Colonization Society was formed, who could have anticipated the present condition of our country? It would be irreleavnt for me, on this occasion, to discuss the causes which have led to this condition. I leave that to statesmen—my province having been rather to aid in crushing the rebellion, than in commenting on its character and its history. But in view of securing an outlet to the free colored population of the country, and as a political measure, Liberia becomes of incalculable importance, as it now stands, an independent Republic, ready to receive all the emigrants we can send her—and it cannot be over-estimated.

To be more specific: In the formation of the Colonization Society, history shows us that the multiplicity of motives incident to its establishment prevailed in no small degree. The increase of national prosperity, the promotion of national commerce, the relief of national difficulties, the preservation of national quiet, were all urged upon the different sections of the country, and upon the different orders of men, while the higher Christian and philanthropic aims to be fulfilled by these efforts were not overlooked.

These were truly efforts of Christianity, throwing its solid intelligence and earnest affections into action for the conquest of a continent, by returning the Africans to their home, and making this conquest a work of faith and labor of love. Thus we see a higher superiority in these schemes of African colonization than were to be found in the Dutch, Portuguese or the English colonies at Sierra Leone, and therefore, by the blessing of God, this Society stands to-day a successful experiment, while all others have either partially or wholly failed. In proof of this, permit me, as an eye-witness, to state a few facts in relation to Liberia, as facts are the strongest arguments.

In the first place, I have had an experience of two years in command of an African cruiser, for the suppression of the Slave-trade and the protection of American commerce on that coast, and, in coöperation with the British squadron, under the Ashburton Treaty, when we captured three slavers and suppressed the atrocious traffic in Southern Africa.

Liberia embraces an extent of 600 miles in Northern Africa, and has crushed forever that trade within its domain; and just so far as Africa is colonized, so far the Slave-trade will be annihilated.

In the second place—What is the character and influence of Liberia upon Africa and upon its colonists? I visited Liberia several times during my cruise on the African coast, where we found in full operation a Republic, whose independence had been acknowledged by England, France, Prussia, Brazil, and since then by our own Government. We visited the people in their schools, on their farms, in their workshops, in their religious assemblies, courts of justice, and in their Congress, and bearing in mind the character and condition of their race in this country, we found comparatively a degree of order, intelligence and thrift far surpassing that of any of the colored people in the United States. The debates in Congress, in many instances, would have done no discredit to many of our debating societies, while the messages of President ROBERTS will compare not unfavorably with those of many of the Governors of our States.

As the country becomes settled and the character of its diseases better understood, the acclimating fever is less dreaded. In fact, it now rarely proves fatal. The statistics, as President ROBERTS informed me, show some three per cent smaller number of deaths than in New-England and Canada among the same population. The thermometer seldom rises higher than 85°, nor falls below 70° during the year.

The products of the soil are varied and abundant, capable of sustaining an immense population. The want of agricultural industry, rather than the incapacity of the country to yield richly the fruits of the earth, has been the difficulty with the Liberians. With well-directed labor, of one-half the amount required among the farmers of the United States, a large surplus of the earth's productions, over the demands of home consumption, might be gathered. The country certainly possesses elements of great prosperity.

The country now belongs to the colonists, they are lords of the soil, and in intercourse with them it is soon observed, that they are free from that oppressive sense of inferiority, which marks the colored people of this country.

In religion, Liberia compares favorably with any country. The number of Christian Churches is large, and on Sunday a quietness prevails rarely seen in any country. It is true that some of the lower forms, in the vivid conception of spiritual things may characterise the people, but far preferable is that, than the tendency of our higher civilization toward attempting to bring the mysteries of our holy faith within the scope of human reason. It is true that Liberia, like all other places, furnishes its full quota of people, showing the depravity of human nature. You will find there men who will rob hen roosts, and intrigue for office, but this does not arise from the people being black, but because men are men.

It should not be forgotten that the experiment in respect to the colored race is essentially a new one. The idea that HANNIBAL, one of the five great Generals of the world—his enemies being judges, and the distinguished Bishops and learned fathers of the Church, Cyprian and St. Augustine, were, properly speaking, Africans, ought long since to have been abandoned—these men were Asiatics or Europeans, rather than Africans—the Great Desert being the northern boundary of the African race. In fact, the African, in his native land, has never reached a higher rank than the King of Dahomey. No philosopher among them has caught sight of the mysteries of nature. No poet has illustrated heaven, earth, or the life of man. No statesman has ever done anything to lighten or brighten the links of human policy. In fact, if all that negroes in Africa, before the settlement of Liberia, have accomplished, were to be obliterated forever, the world would lose no great truth, no profitable art, no exemplary form of life. The loss of all that is African would cause no remarkable deduction from anything, but the earth's black catalogue of crimes.

The experiment, therefore, as to its effect, is designed to impart instruction to such a race from a higher one. It has had its success, and promises more. The heroism of the Christian missionary is still needed, for, like all sinful men, the African needs faith, Christian faith, and that faith, we trust, will overshadow the Continent through the instrumentality, at least in degree, of Christian colonists in Liberia. We must remember that the Africans have never had a SOCRATES to talk wisdom to them, nor a CYRUS who was not a slave merchant, nor a PYTHAGORAS to teach that kindness was a virtue. Hence the difficulty which the Christian missionary has had with them, has been to satisfy their minds as to the miraculous phenomenon of there being a good man.

The Republic of Liberia contains a population of 200,000 inhabitants; not more than one-twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The Goverment from its successful administration by blacks alone, for the last fifteen years, appears to be fully established, and with all its short comings, I would say to the colored man in this country, who regards the highest interests of his children, to young men of activity and enterprise, that Liberia affords the strongest attractions. I presume that this Society considers that the colored man has his rights, one of which is to stay in this country, the land of his birth, if he prefers it; the other is, to go to Liberia if he prefers that, and better his social, moral, and political condition.

I would not join in any attempt to crush the aspirations of any class of men in this country. But it is an actual fact, whatever may be thought of it, that here the colored man has never risen to that position which every one should occupy among his fellows. For, supposing the wishes of the philanthropist toward him to be fully accomplished—secure him his political rights, unfetter him in body and intellect; cultivate him in taste even; and while nominally free, he is still in bondage, for freedom must be the prerogative of the white, as well as of the black man; and the white man must also be left free to form his most intimate social relations, and he is not, and never has been disposed, in this country, to unite himself with a caste marked by so broad a distinction as exists between the two races. The testimony, on these points, of those who have had abundant advantages for observation, has been uniform and conclusive. For the colored man, himself, then, for his children, Liberia is an open city of refuge. He there may walk the earth in his full manhood, and he may there become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

Hon. J. A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and Rev. Mr. MCLAIN, followed, and then the assembly was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. GURLEY.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1177, 1179, 1185, 1189, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1207, 1211, 1215, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1207, 1269. *Part III.*—Nos. 1029, 420, 815, 820, 1157, 932, 667, 222, 538, 4167, 1335, 993.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3241, 1275, 853, 1247, 775, 994, 1127, 3111, 787, 3275.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 165, 175, 181, 190, 85, 86, 119, 193, 70, 139, 147.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets.... 5 11 | Moon sets.... 1 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 1 12 | Gov. Island.. 2 01 | Hell Gate.. 3 23

MARINE INTELLIG NCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 26.

Arrived.

Steam transport Prometheus, Hamilton, New-Orleans Jan. 8, via Key West 15th. Jan. 18, off Charleston, passed about 100 bales of cotton on fire, and parts of a vessel.

Steam transport Mary A. Boardman, Weir, New-Orleans Jan. 13, via Key West 20th, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster. Had some very severe weather south of Hatteras.

Steamer W. F. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Charles Pearson, Nash, Philadelphia 36 hours, bound to Boston. Is intended for a tug at that place.

Ship J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Liverpool Dec. 17, with mdse. and 20 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship Harry of the West, Cotton, Liverpool Dec. 12, with coal to Calvin Adams.

Ship Agnes, (of Boston,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 5, with mdse. to master.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Ship Adelaide Bell, Robertson, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. to Simes, Chase & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Castro 2d, (Port.,) Gavino, Oporto 35 ds., in ballast to L. E. Amswick & Co.

Bark Edward, (Pruss.,) Wietung, Lisbon 33 ds., with wine and wool to Ruprecht & Forstner.

Bark Rosina, (Ital.,) Gamberdella, Cadiz 3 ds., with wine, wool and cork to F. Berthoud.

Brig Mary Emily, (Br., of Nassau,) Grosenick, Demarara 18 ds, with sugar to J. Eneas.

Brig Hannah Hicks, (Br., of Fowery,) Malaga Dec. 2, passed Gibraltar 23d, with fruit to John E. Devlin. Was within 50 miles of Sandy Hook on the 21st, and was blown as far south as Cape Henry; split sails, stove bulwarks, and received other damage.

Brig James Crow, (Br., of Halifax,) Mahon, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A De Wolf.

Schr. Arthur, Pilley, (Br., of and from St. Johns, N. F.,) 15 ds., with fish and oil and 10 passengers to Greene & Currie.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., very light.

BELOW—3 ships and 1 bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamer Sze-Cheun; Br. ship Arab; bark Nathan Treat.

Schr. John R. Platter.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; ship Commodore, Liverpool.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26—Arr. schrs. Petrel, Buck, New-York for Harwich; Porto Rico, (of Bangor,) Harriman, Bucksport for Washington, D. C.; Adelia, Wilcox, of and from St. George for New-York; Senator, Brown, Rhode Island Coal Mines for Boston.

Jan. 25.—Arr. schr A. Hammond, Higgins, of and from Boston for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Matron—brig, hence for West Indies, Jan. 25, south of Hatteras.

Spitfire—ship, bound N., Jan. 3, lat. 29 49, lon. 48 21.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$4,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN with this amount is wanted to take an interest in an established cash jobbing trade down town, in which a profitable investment will be guaranteed. Apply for particulars to B. C. WELLS, No. 50 Dey-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—TO PHYSICIANS—HALF interest in a respectable specialty practice of enormous income. The partners investing amount of $3,000 will be repaid by income in the first year. Apply with real name to DOCTOR, Box 3,557, Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,600 UNITED STATES TWO-YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN: A 556 to 559, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 554, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 1881, 6 per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY NIGHT, IN GOING FROM Dr. Parker's Church, up 4th-av., through East 25th-st., a lady's MINK COLLAR, with a brown silk quilted lining. The finder will be suitably rewarded and have the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at 47½ East 25th-st.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color.
It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children,

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,
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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

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